



PETITION TO YOUR MAJESTY KING CHARLES III TO INTERVENE UNDER ROYAL PREROGATIVE

Servants of Your Majesty take Oath and swear to *'truly serve (You) our Sovereign King'* and on entering Public Office which is subject to the prerequisites of Allegiance to the Crown and obedience to the Rule of Law at all times.

Your Majesty swears Oath to ensure utmost compliance to the extant rules of law that are in place to Govern the constitutional functions of the Crown and its governance to protect Your Subjects.

The Coronation Oath Act / The Bill of Rights 1688 Claim of Right Act 1689 / Acts of Union 1706 (07)

Council Tax Funding: Terrorism Act 2000 / International Criminal Court Act 2001

60 Day Petition from 9th January 2023

Restitution Required for near 900 Hundred Cases of Fraud

'Subjects' of Your Majesty' King Charles III, are asking for protection from impunity caused by Your Servants looking away from the Asset Thefts by UK Bankers. Bankers who have been protected by Crown Agents, State Officials and Corrupt Police who have allowed Crimes Against Humanity and Aggression under Extreme Lawlessness and Human Rights Abuse including Unfair Trials, Cruel Mental Torture, Degrading Treatment and Unjust Punishment. Public funds including Council Tax and Proceeds of Crime are being used to fund Your Majesty's Servants to Terrorise Your Majesty's Subjects

(Updated 30th January 2023)



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Your Majesty King Charles III
Head of State
Buckingham Palace
London
SW1A 1AA

9th January 2023

Your Majesty the King,

Re: Crimes Against Humanity and Aggression under the 'Rome Statute' and offences under UK 'Rule of Law' by The State

Introduction

1. We wish to inform Your Majesty of an important State Matter of Misconduct in Public Office(s) by many State Servants that respectfully requires Your intervention as Head of State, where You hold the 'Royal Prerogative' which is the ultimate power that can only be exercised by Your Majesty.
2. There are traitors to the Crown who in turn through our Constitution are traitors to Your Majesty's Subjects. The traitors being Crown Agents and Officers under Oath to serve You and Your Subjects in Public Office. Their Oaths should not go against Public interest or be wilfully blind to assist bankers and lawyers to steal from Your Subjects. **Oaths and prerogative must be used for the public good.**
3. Abuse partly lies with Lords; on taking a seat in the House of Lords, every Peer swears an Oath to uphold and protect the Sovereign's key Oaths of Accession and Coronation by which the power of Governance is fully invested in The Crown and Parliament subject only to the condition that Parliament's Omnipotence must never be breached by any single factor whatsoever as laid down in the Bill of Rights 1688. Sovereignty requires Omnipotence.
 - a. However, Lords such as Lord Lupton and Lord Blackwell both sat on the board of Lloyds Bank which has brands including HBoS and Commercial First, Birmingham Midshires and other sub brands at times when bribery, fraud and other abuse has taken place.

- b. The Bill of Rights 1688 commands that every Peer and Minister should uphold principle or risk losing their Estates if so failing as every Peer remains obliged to correct any breach of the Monarch's Oaths which should stand after they have been sworn into the House of Lords as aligned with the Lisbon Treaty 1 December 2009, which embraces The European Charter of Fundamental Rights in the context of EU law and practice. The Charter corresponds in many respects with the European Convention on Human Rights (and beyond). **Laws are our 'Birthright'**
 - i. Your Majesty is sworn to uphold the fundamentals to place sanctions on those who swear Oath to You, who fail to protect Your Subjects.
 - ii. Your Majesty under our Constitutional rights must protect Your Subjects. There must be harmony in a triangulated relationship between Your Majesty, Your Subjects and Your Servants
 - a. **Breaches of Constitution establish Contempt** of Statute and in breach of Duty to the Crown. Law and Justice must be maintained and if lost, swift remedy found and Law and Justice restored to satisfaction of those inflicted, affected and harmed
4. Under the Parliamentary Privilege Act 1770, any person may at any time commence and prosecute an action or suit in any court of law against peers or Members of Parliament and their servants; and no such action or process shall be interfered with under any privilege of Parliament.
 - i. We ask that Your Majesty assist in criminal sanctions against those Peers and Ministers, and those who have sworn Oath to him who play, or have played party to economic crimes and, or other crimes in our cases.
 - ii. This should include any Misconduct in Public Office, be it intent, or through omission or neglect. Punishment should not just be civil fine(s), but criminal sentencing where justified. Offenders must be brought to Court to test for fairness to allow restitution for Your Majesty's Subjects
 - a. Equally, we ask Your Majesty to encourage debate on the banking frauds whereby Ministers and Peers have right to free speech under the Strode Act 1512, where they or their guest speakers need not worry about being sued for being open when in debate.
5. Your Majesty's Proclamation Ceremony saw You give Your word to uphold our Constitutional and rights and liberties therein.
 - a. I quote: section of Your Majesty 'The King's Declaration' – as published 10 September 2022

*I am deeply aware of this **great inheritance and of the duties and heavy responsibilities of Sovereignty which have now passed to me.** In taking up these responsibilities, I shall strive to follow the inspiring example **I have been set in upholding constitutional government** and to seek the peace, harmony and **prosperity of the peoples of these Islands** and of the Commonwealth Realms and Territories throughout the world.*

*In this purpose, I know that I shall be upheld by the affection **and loyalty of the peoples whose Sovereign I have been called upon to be,** and that in the discharge of **these duties** I will be guided by the counsel of their elected parliaments. In all this, I am profoundly encouraged by the constant support of my beloved wife.*

*I take this opportunity to confirm my willingness and intention to continue the tradition of surrendering the hereditary revenues, including the Crown Estate, to **My Government for the benefit of all,** in return for the Sovereign Grant, which supports **My official duties as Head of State and Head of Nation.***

And in carrying out the heavy task that has been laid upon me, and to which I now dedicate what remains to me of my life, I pray for the guidance and help of Almighty God.

6. The Petition of Right [1627] Chapter 1 3 Cha 1 – in respect of (relevant sections, verbatim)

Our Sovereigne Lord the King the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Comons in Parliament assembled, That whereas it is declared and enacted by a Statute made in the tyme of the Raigne of King Edward the first comonly called Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo, That no Tallage or Ayde should be layd or levyed by the King or his Heires in this Realme without the good will and assent of the Archbishopps Bishoppes Earles Barons Knights Burgesses and other the Freemen of the Comonaltie of this Realme, And by Authoritie of Parliament holden in the five and twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the third

All which they most humblie pray of your most Excellent Majestie as their Rightes and Liberties according to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, And that your Majestie would alsoe vouchsafe to declare that the Awards doings and proceedings to the prejudice of your people in any of the premisses shall not be drawn hereafter into consequence or example. And that your Majestie would be alsoe graciouslie pleased for the further comfort and safetie of your people to declare your Royall will and pleasure, That in the things aforesaid all your Officers and Ministers shall serve you according to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme as they tender the Honor of your Majestie and the prosperitie of this Kingdome.

- a. *The above statute is still live with part repeal, which came under the **Justices of the Peace Act 1968 - Chapter 69***
 - i. *An Act to make further provision for confining the office of justice of the peace to persons selected for it, and terminating the appointment of stipendiary magistrates under local Acts, and for matters arising thereout, and to forward in other respects **the proper discharge of the functions of justices** by amending the law as to age limits, payment of allowances, **powers and qualifications of justices' clerks and their assistants and other matters; and for purposes connected therewith.***
 - b. Tragically, many of Your Majesty's Subjects are suffering at the hands and corruption of Court staff. At a higher level, evidence shows that cases are being conducted where Judges are refusing evidence and also in some cases allowing false hearsay to enable fraudulent asset theft.
 - c. A speech was delivered by Sir John Eliot to the House of Commons on June 3, 1628 about the 'Petition of Right - 1627'
 - i. *'.....that not so much the potency of our enemies as the weakness of ourselves, doth threaten us: so that the saying of one of the Fathers may be assumed by us, "**non tam potentiâ suâ quam negligentia nostrâ,**" "**not so much by their power as by our neglect.**" Our want of true devotion to heaven—our insincerity and doubling in religion—our want of councils—our precipitate actions—the insufficiency or unfaithfulness of our generals abroad—**the ignorance or corruption of our ministers at home**'*
 - d. Over 140 senior Ministers/MP's have now had the 'Op Meadow files' and 'The Financial matrix' in paper format.
 - e. All 650 House of Commons MP's had links emailed to all the 'Op Meadow files' + 'The Financial Matrix' and 'The Establishments' Mishandling of Economic Crime Reports'
7. On Saturday 6 May 2023 at Westminster Abbey in London, You will be will be crowned our King at Your Majesty's Coronation and will promise to preserve the laws and liberties of Your 'Subjects' within Your Realm and in doing so will inherit a poisoned chalice (figuratively speaking) where Your Subjects' liberty and the protection of the Rule of Law has been abrogated and requires remedy and restitution.
 8. The State Matter continues to result in £billions of fraud being allowed by State Executives (Your Servants) upon Your Subjects as processed through Your Majesty's Civil Courts.

9. Those “Natural Persons” Accountable/ Sequestration (law), the seizure of property for creditors (being the victims)

As Victims of white collar economic crime, including bribery and fraud and other crime(s), we, Your humble Subjects, ask that You dissolve Parliament until restitution and remedy is reached and those who have sworn Oath to You who have been party to the crimes (and their associates) are stripped of their assets and sentenced. The Crown due to the Coronation and other Oaths’ must bring “convictions” and civil remedy of those criminally harming Your Majesty’s Subjects.

- a. Such “convicted” persons should be sequestered from their assets. A list of names for investigation is found in the petition:
 - i. Section Eleven titled - “Those senior ‘natural’ State persons accountable initially under the spotlight for political and regularity failure”
 - ii. We ask that those who have done wrong (in particular officers and agents of the Crown) are also stripped of all honours. This should include any bankers involved in Lloyds Banking Group and RBS/Natwest (and others)

10. Government and Peers and senior Executives have used the banks in **breach of Human Rights and the Rule of Law**, in particular Lloyds Bank (Bank of Scotland and subsidiaries) and RBS (also known as Natwest) to broker abuse on consumers and investors and shareholders through ‘securitisation’ and ‘rehypothecation’, shadow banking, audit and taxation abuse; an affront when Government (HM Treasury) used public funds to bail the big banks out following their errors in and leading up to the 2008 financial crash.

11. This includes stamp duty taxation abuse (SDLT) prior to May 2022 when HM Government abolished taxable duty on securitisation. Your Majesty’s attention is drawn to pre May 2022 where it appears little, if any SDLT was paid. This engineered situation has attempted to cover up (investor) bank-managed purchasers of loans failing to register their interest in the loans at Land Registry as a ‘True Sale’, rendering the purchaser not having a valid interest and concealing hidden agenda behind banks’ ‘originator’ status, as appears at Land Registry, concealing further what banks are doing, i.e:

- i. False Accounting
- ii. Tax Evasion

12. In order for these crimes to happen upon Your Majesty’s ‘Subjects’ it requires both the Police & Judiciary to deny criminality and falsely progress administration in HM Courts and Law Enforcement unfairly, falsely and in misconduct to deny justice, to allow bankers to asset-strip.

13. **It must be stated that City of London Police (COLP) have not discharged their duties in accordance with their role, policing plan, charter and objectives.** This, in essence, is a major element of our plea within the petition to Your Majesty as there is no justice for victims of crime who are defrauded by corrupt bankers and corrupt organisations.

- a. There is a serious conflict of interest as (we know) the COLP links Lloyds Bank with The City Corporation, which controls COLP. COLP refer to Lloyds Bank specifically within their documentation as a funding and working partner.
- b. At the same time, City of London Police (COLP) portray themselves as the Lead Force against National and Global Economic Crime. The COLP have failed 'Public Interest'. Their 2020/2021 accounts show the Force confiscated assets of just £3.4 million with just £2.3 million paid to victims of fraud (of which near £300k wasn't banking fraud).
- c. The annual figure for fraud given by the National Crime Agency is over £190 Billion based on figures from five years ago.

14. **Magna Carta 1215** – Clause 45: States:

'We will not appoint justices, constables, sheriffs or bailiffs except from such as know the law of the kingdom and are willing to keep it well.'

- i. Police Officers swear Oath to the Monarch. Yet it is clear police are failing to uphold victims' fundamental Human Rights and protection from criminals. Such criminals who are being allowed to engineer and orchestrate economic crime.
- ii. When bailiffs turn up at false evictions, police are failing to read "Court Writs" properly and in failure are not stopping forced entry. This is against the law as defined in statute.
- iii. Under the Magna Carta in 1215, the State would only appoint constables who knew their job. As Clause 45 was repealed, are police today being employed who don't know how to read a court writ, or investigate cases of fraud.

15. In 1688, William & Mary stepped in to bring restoration of law and order and restitution from King James II councillors, ministers and judges who played party to then 'evil' wrong-doings of his Servants' upon his Subjects'.

16. We are at a stage where Your State Executives are out of control. On reflection; the Nuremberg Trials established that all of humanity would be guarded by an international legal shield and that

even a Head of State would be held criminally responsible and punished for “Aggression” and “Crimes Against Humanity”. In respect to Your Majesty, some Servants of the State have failed us, Your loyal Subjects, and we have collectively exhausted all routes to remedy and have no alternative but to seek Your Majesty’s intervention as the harm aligns with remedy as found in the Rome Statute, ICC, international criminal law.

17. The right of humanitarian intervention to put a stop to “Crimes Against Humanity” – even by a sovereign against his own citizens – gradually emerged from the Nuremberg principles affirmed by the United Nations.
18. This Petition is presented for an on behalf of nearly 900 Cases of UK victims. UK Administration has failed Your Majesty’s Subjects and failed to ensure that Constitutional Rights and Liberties are met. We ask for fairness and change of the Executives and the **Rule of Law and Human Rights are met.**
19. Initially, we accompany the Petition with 96/100 example cases (of approaching 900 cases) entitled “Op Meadow”, which is a leaked police report from Thames Valley Police, which covered up Banking frauds, as covered up by Avon & Somerset Police and the City of London Police. Victims have exhausted police, courts and ministers and regulators. The Corruption associated with the cover up of those serving as agents and Servants of Your Majesty is not acceptable.
20. This Petition calls for Your Majesty to step in over failure of Your Majesty’s Servants and Agents and vast allegations supported by thousands of pages of prima facie evidence of systemic, bribery, fraud and other criminal activity (assisted by Your Majesty’s Servants).
21. As some cases are live, it is not applicable to Petition Government directly. Many cases have fully exhausted remedies and are collectively left with nowhere to go to seek justice, before application to the ICC, Hague. Thus we invoke our right to bring our concerns to our King and seek Your intervention, especially as the information we bring is sensitive including Human Rights abuse, mental torture and unjust enrichment.
22. In the current economic climate, it is clearly necessary to support the banking system, **but that does not mean that corrupt senior bankers should be supported. Ideally, the Government should set up a full Public Judicial Inquiry into what went on (and remains going on) in our banks.** It should examine how it can be prevented ever happening again, why the regulatory authorities covered it up, how the victims should be compensated, and who should be prosecuted. **We ask Your Majesty that justice is brought by a Grand Jury**
23. We ask that new controls over the City of London are introduced as its leaders are abusing the ancient powers they hold through the City of London Corporation. We would like to see the Corporation lose all of its control over the financial markets, Court/Judiciary, redress and regulation. Your Majesty’s Subjects are being baited into false contracts, then slaughtered with Equality of Arms outweighed in the banks’ favour so that those in banks may unlawfully steal from us. **‘Equality of Arms’, plus Magna Carta states ‘To not sell, delay or deny justice or right’**



The Petition

24. As highlighted in 1688 in the *Declaration of Rights* taken to Court at the Hague, and the 'Bill of Rights' that followed:
- a. We the victims, Your 'Subjects', can no longer forbear to see councillors, ministers, false regulators and judges who interlink with the Cabinet control and Treasury (public funds) who have overturned the laws and liberties of the UK.
25. Your Majesty, our King, as Head of State, we Your 'Subjects' are petitioning You under Your Contractual Oath(s) with "prima facie" evidence of 'Impunity' to ask that Your Majesty intervene to restore freedom from punishment, harm and/or loss caused by some of Your most senior Councillors, Judges and Ministers ('The State') who have and are subverting the English Constitution.
- a. We ask You restore our liberties and losses and remove Authoritative 'natural persons', remove their assets from ill-gotten gains and have them sentenced for their contempt of statute, their crimes and abuses, including offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Fraud Act 2006, the Theft Act 1968 and Bribery Act 2010. **Folk must be tried and convicted.**
 - b. Many too have acted in Conspiracy to Defraud, Joint Venture and Common Purpose whereby the doctrine of common purpose, common design, joint enterprise, joint criminal enterprise or parasitic accessory liability is a common law legal doctrine that imputes criminal liability to the participants in a criminal enterprise.
26. Under The '**CORONATION OATH ACT 1688**', *whereby the current monarch (Your Majesty, King Charles III) and Your ancestors 'solemnly promise(d) and swore to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same'. An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crowne. Liberty of the 'Subject' 1354. Declaration of Rights 1688*
27. Under The **Bill of Rights 1688 CHAPTER 2 1 Will and Mar Sess 2** , as made Constitution by signatures of William and Mary an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown. and thus forming a contract between You and Your subjects:
- a. Verbatim;
 - i. ***Whereas the late King James the Second by the Assistance of diverse evil Councillors Judges and Ministers employed by him did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion and the Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome.***

Grievances

28. Things have become so bad that victims (and expert advisors) raising too much concern to UK law enforcement are seeing a back-lash intended to suppress victims and their experts reporting and raising concerns. Police in turn are bringing malicious arrests, prosecutions and in cases securing sentencing under malicious prosecutions. The law on banking fraud has totally broken down.
29. Public Officials are also failing the 'Nolan' Principles. The Seven Principles of Public Life outline the ethical standards to which those working in the public sector are expected to adhere, and Police are failing the 'Peel Principles' to protect the public. Instead, flawed Home Office Counting Rules for recording of crime by the Police are assisting criminals through The City of London (COLP).
30. Laws and liberties that have been corrupted by Your Majesty's Administration; Ministers, Advisors/ Privy Councillors/Civil Servants, Police and Judges, must again be restored to be enforced in accordance with Your Coronation Oath to uphold the Constitution under the Bill of Rights (1688) and that of the Magna Carta to uphold UK law and the Laws under International Treaties including 'The Rome Statute' and 'Human Rights'.
31. Victims of Economic Crime have suffered at the hands of those controlling the Establishment (driven by the Square Mile and financial markets) who have deprived many of Your Subjects of their civil and lawful rights and rights to criminal sanctions being trialled by jury in the Criminal Courts by those offending.
32. This document is a 'Petition' under 'emergency' and sits upon the Rule of Law and evidential files as indexed in the 'Authorities' section at the back. Under the contract of Your Majesty and Your Subjects, we petition under our rights without fear that You intervene under Your Royal Prerogative to bring remedy as the absolute authority and the source of many of the Executive powers of the British Government treating the frauds by the Establishment as an abuse and fraud upon Your Subjects where circa 900 cases of victims have generally exhausted all other routes other than Your Majesty and thereafter the ICC, International Criminal Court in the Hague.
33. Quangos have been created and used to whitewash Your Subjects' rights to redress and remain living in poverty and in fear of ongoing abuse, mental torture, whilst the quangos prosper from Your Subjects' misery, their thefts, and flawed police processes. **Quangos usurpation of the powers of the Crown by abusing 'Due Process' (Liberty of the Subject 1354) and the 'Rule of Law' separating Your Majesty's Subjects from justice.**
 - a. Quangos include; Financial Ombudsman (FOS), BBRS, the FCA and PRA, ICAEW, the British Police Force, FRC, SRA, NCA, SFO and Courts purposely set up as Kangaroo Courts.

- b. In many cases Judges have admitted not being on their Oath to victims.
34. Humble and reasonable requests to Your Majesty's State Authorities for remedy have been fruitless. Criminal acts of abuse, fraud, bribery, mental torture and wrongdoings for unjust enrichment of criminal bankers, financiers and their associates are being inflicted. Commerce has consequently been burdened by many useless and oppressive restrictions and blights on businesses now unable to trade; causing harm to British Commerce.
35. Our properties and other assets including chattels, intellectual rights and money are being taken without our consent through unfair trials, against due process and the Rule of Law. Your Majesty's State Administration has been corrupted by State Representatives and those senior in banks, LPA Receivers, law firms and other co-conspirators abusing legalese agreements (unlawfully) in mindful; abuse (Mens rea) of legalese contract law through civil courts.
36. Contracts are created to bait victims and switch outcome to collapse victims for the predators' financial gain. Further mechanisms and false contracts in contravention of consumer law should be judged and treated as VOID, rather than celebrated for their value engineered through fraud and bribery.
37. Victims, and those representing them, raising concern to UK Law Enforcement have come under attack, rather than receive witness protection. Accordingly, investigations blocked by the State Authorities.
38. Consequentially, abuse of remedies and processes (Liberty of the Subject Act 1354) prevail in unfair trials and hearings and failed redress causing immense suffering, resulting in barratry and forfeiture of victims' property and other assets through false hearings and false instruments.
39. Your Royal indignation, we trust, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men and women who daringly interpose themselves between Your Royal Person and Your faithful Subjects who have been injured for over 3 decades in the longest cases.
- a. This includes lawyers who infiltrated Crown representation and those who now represent Crown Estates including Mr Robin Francis Budenberg CBE FCA Chartered Accountant, who has been passed evidence files and chose to not remedy, instead placing greater pressure upon victims.
- b. We feel that Your Majesty may have been misled by those who have prospered in their high office, whereby their silence to Your Majesty has enabled their abuse of Your Majesty's Subjects, thefts and mental torture to continue through Civil Government Administration including civil and criminal legislators and regulators to harm Subjects and where even Your Majesty's Cabinet and Privy Council with full knowledge have allowed matters to harm Subjects and their families.

Rights to Remedy

40. Both Houses (Commons and Lords) are aware of the State driven injustices to Your Majesty's loyal Subjects, yet in both, the majority of politicians choose to act wilfully blind against Your Majesty's Subjects' interest and in abuse of UK and International Law and Human Rights. We implore Your Majesty's Clemency for protection. **Our Constitution must protect Subjects and parliament must not be used to remove our Birthright to steal our Liberties through ultimately Royal Consent.**
41. We, Your humble Subjects; feeling as men (and women) and thinking as Subjects, in the manner we do, that silence would be disloyal against the quiet inherited rights that our forefathers enjoyed under contract of Your Ancestors under **The Bill of Rights 1688** as bonded by Your Ancestors' **The Coronation Oath** and **section IV of the Act of Settlement 1700**, which provides a further buttress, from the abuse of Subjects Rights, and Laws.
42. We ask that those Constitutional Rights are restored immediately before any further hurt or losses to Your Subjects occur. In particular, loss of homes through false repossessions which Your Public Servants (**State High Contracting Parties, the Executives**) choose to look away from.
43. Whilst we do not blame Your Majesty, we ask that You honour victims of the State's unlawful actions and position and that with immediate effect a true moratorium from repossession and all legal action is introduced to protect Your Subjects and save victims' homes, sanity, finances, mental health and all other rights. **Our Constitution has been Abused for unlawful 'unjust enrichment' and to oppress those who speak up who are denied protection and come under attack to silence them.**
- a. However, we do ask that You step in under your 'Prerogative Powers' which only You hold
 - b. And uphold Laws in Your Realm until Government can again be trusted to not abuse Your Majesty's Subjects' rights and finances and property
 - c. And until Your Subjects' rights can be protected from banks and their associates that Parliament and the House of Lords be dissolved and a free and independent general election be held. Arbitrary powers must be eliminated that we may have Liberty under the Law
 - d. That Power to influence any regulation, legislation or governance over policing, legal services and financial services be removed from Authorities in the City of London who cannot be trusted within the City, Square Mile or nationally
 - i. And that no foreign companies or entities carry any voting control in the City of London
44. That there be a **Controller of Banking**. We ask Your Majesty looks close at the observations and advisories of Professor Nigel Harper; Chartered Banker with 5 decades of experience, including 6

years working as a Banking Inspectorate at HMRC to replace the Quango regulators.

45. **The Government under Prerogative of Your Majesty should set up a full Public Judicial Inquiry into what went on in our banks.** It should examine how it can be prevented ever happening again, why the regulatory authorities covered it up, how the victims should be compensated, and who should be prosecuted.
- a. Similar events took place in Australia, known as: **The Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry**, which was established on 14 December 2017 by the former Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd), to enquire into misconduct in banking
 - b. We request, in the King's native homeland, that the same now happens here and that such Royal Commission has on its Board victims and advisors that we choose, rather than Government and Bankers again setting up quangos such as the BBRS and FOS and the FCA to whitewash wrongdoing and economic crime.
 - c. Investigations and criminal prosecutions should mirror outcome as seen in the sentencing and jailing of the Icelandic Bankers.
 - i. In the above example, all of the bank directors were sentenced to jail. Heiðar Már Sigurðsson, former director of Kaupþing, received the heaviest sentence; seven years in total. Former director of Glitnir, Lárus Welding, was sentenced to six years. This could still change, however, for he is still going through trials connected to the financial collapse.
 - ii. Unlike the UK, where senior bankers who control the banks are kept away from court, and very wrongly rewarded high bonuses and honours such as OBE's, Damehoods, Knighthoods, Order of Bath etc for robbery on High Net Worth (HNW) consumers.
 1. **Prosecute and Jail Bankers:**
36 bankers under the Icelandic judiciary were sentenced to a total of 96 years in prison. All of the criminal cases were linked to the notorious crash of the Icelandic banking system in 2008
 2. We ask Your Majesty that the same now happens in the UK and that remedy and restitution is awarded swiftly to victims.
46. There should be clear direction that non-executive boards hold the bank executives to account, not only for profitability, but also integrity. The current non- executive boards have knowingly failed in

their duties, and should, in some banks, notably Lloyds, be replaced in their entirety.

47. That all securitisation and rehypothecation of loans and mortgages be banned
48. Reform Insolvency Law and regulation to stop fraud and audit abuse by practitioners and others.
49. We ask for Peace, fair Justice, fair Restitution, fair Remedy and Liberty. And that those who have done wrong face criminal sanctions and have their assets removed in contributions to the losses of Your Subjects who have been victims
50. We ask that those who have done wrong in high office who sat over and abused or failed to use the Rule of UK and International Law including as found in the Rome Statute and Human Rights be punished in line with the sanctions under Judgement of the ICC (the International Criminal Court, the Hague). **The UK ratified the Crime Against Humanity and that our Head of State and, or senior States Persons are accountable** when offence(s) are ruled to have taken place.
51. We ask that those victims or their representatives who have suffered vexatious and malicious prosecutions in HM Courts by senior police, law enforcement and bias judges, whereby victims see their false accusers and prosecutors suffer sentencing at least equivalent and no less to false prosecutions they were made to suffer.
 - a. Honest victims, and their experts who suffered injustice, must further be rewarded in that they were brave enough to raise concerns against State High Authorities who abused their position(s)
 - b. Where public funds have been maliciously used by those who sit or sat in Public Office, those funds should be confiscated from the perpetrators and if they have little or no funds, their pensions should be taken to contribute to the losses and harm caused. There must be no reward for those who have abused Public Trust.
52. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new rights in our favour. However we do expect in line with the Bill of Rights 1688, as Your Subjects, that Your Majesty ensures those who swear Oath to You, uphold the Rule of Law, rather than abuse our rights which has resulted in property theft and mental torture.
53. We ask that Your Majesty intervene under emergency powers and dissolve Parliament to call a free election where the atrocities are made public, where cover-ups are exposed so that Your Subjects may know and understand what has taken place, so that national open and transparent debate may take place to openly resolve issues of economic crime through our financial and legal services and that powers are removed to no longer favour abuse and cover up from within The City of London.

54. That anyone coming forward to report financial crime is provided immediate immunity and protection regarding matters reported. We therefore most earnestly beseech Your Majesty, that Your Royal Authority and interposition may be used for our relief, and that a gracious Answer may be given to this Petition. **There cannot be suspending of the Law.**
55. That Your Majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious Reign, over loyal and happy Subjects, and that Your descendants may inherit Your prosperity and domains till time shall be no more in a Reign where Your Servants again represent with integrity the stability of equilibrium between Your Majesty and Your humble Subjects as laid out in our Ancient Laws, our rights and contract as bonded through our Monarch's Coronation Oath, Bill of Rights 1688, Magna Carta, Declaration of Rights 1688, the Act of settlement and all other relevant Laws including International Treaties, UK Fraud, Bribery, Conspiracy and Theft Acts and Human Rights.
56. That Policing is totally overhauled; the situation with Police Chiefs, Crime Commissioners, Crime Panels, National Crime Directors, the IOPC and HMICFRS has completely failed
57. That no support funds or bribes be allowed to come from financial service, legal services or audit services to ANY law enforcement agencies. **Bribery and Fraud are Criminal and thus unlawful.**
58. That those in high civil service positions, or politics at ministerial level, or who have held similar office governmental office and positions that would be controversial or apparent bias, may not enter financial services, legal services or audit, or vice versa (known commonly as revolving doors).
59. Mechanisms to be put in place to prevent Constitutional illegalities and atrocities from ever happening again.

Restitution and Remedy

60. The victims' financial losses are directly related to the (accused) defendants' crimes.
61. Considerations in Ordering Restitution must include criminal and legal elements in determining the amount of restitution ordered in a particular case.

These include:

- a. losses suffered by the victim(s) / the economic gain derived by the offender(s)
- b. the seriousness and gravity of the offence and the circumstances of its commission
- c. the financial burden placed on the victim, the government, and others injured as a result of the crime(s)
- d. the current financial resources of the defendant(s) and their master(s)

Two routes to remedy

62. This Petition seeks remedy via Your Majesty the King whereby it has been sent to Your Majesty for a period of 60 days in line with UK Rule of Law, our Constitution, where;

- i. We ask that You consider Remedy One below.
- ii. Unless matters move forward to bring restitution, at Day 61 the Petition and evidence will be passed to the ICC, Hague in line with Remedy Two below.

63. REMEDY ONE - RESTITUTION VIA THE CROWN

- a. Via Powers of Your Majesty in accordance with our Constitution. We ask that You bring remedy in 60 days to commence restitution to Your Subjects and that the Rule of Law is applied fairly against Your Servants who have gone against our Constitution. This route must carry the guarantee of Your Majesty.
- b. **Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 Ch 26** – states that **nothing in the Act shall prejudice ANY power exercisable by virtue of the “Prerogative of the Crown”** in relation to the functions of Ministers of the Crown.
 - i. * “Minister of the Crown” means, under the Act, the holder of an office in His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom (the State) and includes the Treasury, the Board of Trade and the Defence Council.
 - ii. Ministers take the **Oath of Allegiance** and the **Official Oath**, and the **Promissory Oaths Act 1868**
- c. **The Crown Proceedings Act 1947 Ch 44 - 10 and 11 Geo 6:**
Identifies Liability of the Crown in respect of torts committed by its servants or agents. Funding would come from the Consolidated Funds via HM Treasury (and we suggest segregation) under Proceeds of Crime Confiscation Orders to contribute funding of wrongdoers from their estates and assets.
 - i. Under the **Appropriation Act 2001** – payment has prior been made in settlement of a claim against Lloyds Bank.

- ii. Interest on debts and damages and costs shall carry interest
- iii. The Crown will assist in full disclosure of its servants' and agents' actions and documents and inspection thereof. There must be no prejudice to the Rule of law and due process (Liberty of the "Subject" 1354).
 - 1. This should include victims' administrative costs and bringing civil and criminal justice in bringing fair, firm and effective prosecutions in public interest.
 - 2. Taking out those acting as criminals in the thefts and prosecuting them will mean that future victims should not suffer by the actions of those prosecuted.
- iv. The Crown should assist in identifying tortfeasors. A tortfeasor incurs tort liability, meaning that they will be required to reimburse the victim for any harm which they caused. In other words, a tortfeasor that is found liable, or responsible, for an individual's injuries will most likely be required to pay damages.
 - 1. Pursuant to the majority of tort laws, the injuries which are suffered by the plaintiff do not have to be physical. Tortfeasors may also be required to pay damages for other types of harm, such as a violation of personal rights or emotional distress.
- v. It should be added that evidence we hold, including letters from the **Rt Hon Priti Patel** and the Westminster Hall Debate on Tuesday 11 November 2014 which highlights Lloyds Bank, UK Acorn, Commercial First, overwhelmingly shows the Rt Hon Priti Patel had full knowledge of criminal activity/knowledge of circumstance and failed to protect the public and national security when she rose to the role of Home Secretary.
 - 1. Her failure to act or to intervene in police failure holds her personally responsible for harm to victims and their losses.
 - 2. **Crown Estates Chair Mr Robin Budenberg** has also failed in his duties to remedy victims. He (as Chair of Lloyds Bank) was passed files containing prima facie evidence at the 12 May 2022 Lloyds Bank AGM. He also failed his and the bank's obligations to assist in prosecuting bankers and their associates who defrauded victims and their families.
- vi. Victims have exhausted HM Royal Court of Justice; evidence exists of High Court judges colluding with banks' barristers in the use of false hearsay statements and

exclusion of victims' evidence.

- vii. The High Court uses judges with "apparent bias" where close ties, associations and histories exist to banks' preferred law firms.
 - 1. Actual bias arises where the Judge is a party to the litigation or has a financial or other interest in its outcome
 - 2. Apparent bias may be alleged where the Judge's conduct or behaviour is such that it gives rise to a suspicion that he or she is not acting impartially.
- d. The actions of this petition shall include all victims in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- e. **All UK judicial processes attempted and exhausted:**

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) is the highest court of appeal for the Crown Dependencies.

- i. Files have been passed to HM Privy Council including the Rt Hon Jacob Rees-Mogg, The Rt Hon Lindsay Hoyle (Speaker of the House of Commons) plus many others. Privy Council members have failed to address victims concerns or intervene.
- ii. Thus we have exhausted all UK Judicial remedies and now under the Bill of Rights 1688, without fear, petition Your Majesty, The King.

64. **REMEDY TWO - RESTITUTION VIA THE ICC, HAGUE CRIMINAL COURT**

The second default route, is that at 61 days evidence is passed to the International Criminal Court, The Hague for evidence to be presented to the Court and for the Court to bring justice under the Rome Statute holding seniors of the UK State accountable.

- a. The International Criminal Court (ICC) was set up in 2002 to bring to justice those responsible for the worst crimes committed around the world - such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes - when states are unwilling or unable to investigate crimes committed within their jurisdiction.
 - a. As the frauds have taken place and covered up by mainly Crown servants or agents, the Hague will likely consider taking assets and property including Estates, Castles, Palaces, farms, land, mineral and

mining rights from Crown Estates.

b. Assets as listed at:

<https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/what-we-do/asset-map/>

c. **Representing assets in:**

- i. Central London
- ii. Regional
- iii. On the Seabed
- iv. On the Land

signed by;



Trevor Mealham

9 December 2023

On behalf of the victims of UK Banking Frauds

Service of communications to: Grove House, 56 Romney Road, Ashford, Kent TN24 0RR

Email: info@projecthague.co.uk

65) **Council Tax Funding: Terrorism Act 2000 / International Criminal Court Act 2001**

Your Majesty has to accept that publically funded Crown Servants, including Police (and other law enforcement agencies such as the NCA and SFO), Judges and Ministers are funded by Public Tax Payer funds including Council Tax

This means that Public Funds are being used by Your Majesty's (Establishment Administrative) Servants for the purposes of funding Terrorism to attack and inflict serious harm upon Your Majesty's Subjects and their Property Rights in contravention of the British Constitution.

Proceeds of Crime stolen by the banks and their lawyers and other associates are being used to further terrorise Your Majesty's Subjects.

- a. **Terrorism Act 2000 – Section 15/ Fund Raising (Council Tax Funding of Establishment)**
- b. **International Criminal Court Act 2001 – Section 7 – systemic/ mental pain**





Petition Addendum

Section One

This ‘Petition’ known as ‘Project Hague’ asks His Majesty King Charles III to ensure remedy of unlawful wrongs done by His ‘Servants’ to His ‘Subjects’

The Petition represents over nearly 900 cases of alleged fraud by main UK banks, their lawyers and other associates as allowed by Your Majesty’s Administration (the Establishment). Our victims’ cases trace back 35 years where victims have suffered due to misconduct of those who swear Oath to His Majesty King Charles III and prior HM Queen Elizabeth II.

66. ‘Natural persons’ in position(s) of State Control and Individuals at and associated with Crown Estates have played key roles.
67. **This ‘Petition’ known as ‘Project Hague’ asks Your Majesty for remedy** against Senior State Ministers and Civil Servants who have assisted in crime and frauds upon victims of economic crime related to banking frauds, including banks that were State (tax payer) funded, where ‘natural persons’ with ultimate State powers in their Office have acted in misconduct (malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance to subvert due process(es) against the Liberty of the Subject 1354 Act and in doing so have undermined the power and authority of the State via their abuse in the British Establishment, its systems and institutional rights and obligations that the Bill of Rights 1688 represents.

i. **Malfesance in public office is a tort**

68. This has included: engineered defaults to trigger (criminal) asset stripping and heinous financial and mental harm to British Subjects. Offences as defined in the Rome Statute, in particular;

- a. 'Crime Against Humanity' – Mental Torture
- b. Aggression

69. Those in Authority, including government ministers, including some in Cabinet and Privy Council (the High Contracting Natural Persons) under You, King Charles III, have abused their positions and deprived Your Subjects from the Rule of Law as was the case under King James II

70. The Declaration of Rights (The Bill of Rights 1688) and elements of the Magna Carta have been abused, particularly in the City of London (known as the Square Mile).

71. This 'Petition' requires the King under the Oaths that contract him to reign over his 'Subjects' be acted upon without fear to bring remedies in English law than just that of The Bill of Rights 1688 (a **Constitutional Statute**). i.e belt and braces.

- Damages
 - Repudiation
 - Rescission
 - Specific performance
 - Injunctions
 - Restitutionary awards
- Restitutional Remedy: A remedy based upon the principle of unjust enrichment. whereby, victims' losses have unjustly enriched the bankers and their associates at the expense of the victims
 - A Restitutionary Remedy seeks to reverse that unjust enrichment, by restoring the relevant benefit or enrichment to the claimant. Reversal of gain.
 - Damages which aim to strip from a wrongdoer the gains made by committing a wrong or breaching a contract. The benefit gained by the wrongdoer may exceed the detriment or loss of the person wronged.

72. **The Coronation Oath Act** is binding 'through-out' His Majesty's reign. The Oath binds the Monarch to protect us and our ancient, laws and customs.

- a. Abuse committed by Your Majesty's Servants in their roles in the Establishment is going without punishment as the Establishment is protecting its own predators. Your Majesty's Servants are abusing law enforcement and judicial remedy that should 'binding ancient contractual' terms of the Constitution as agreed in treaty between The People (Your Subjects) and The Monarch must be restored and upheld.
- b. Until full restoration and restitution is achieved, all judicial claims must be stayed in moratorium to safeguard homes and assets that otherwise predatory criminal attacks would likely permanently damage, causing further loss to His Majesty's 'Subjects'
- c. As was the case under King James II, which brought about the Law and Rights mentioned in this 'Petition'

73. **Oaths that have and are failing the King's 'Subjects'**

Victims have exhausted UK avenues of appeal, from regulators, police and all law enforcement agencies, financial redress schemes, HM Ministers and HM Judges who swear two Oaths to Your Majesty;

a. **Police Oath**

I (name) ...of (police force)... do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the King in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law.

b. **Ministerial Oath**

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Charles, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

c. **Privy Council Oath**

You do swear by Almighty God to be a true and faithful Servant unto the King's Majesty, as one of His Majesty's Privy Council. You will not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted, done, or spoken against His Majesty's Person, Honour, Crown, or Dignity Royal, but you will lett and withstand the same to the uttermost of your Power, and either cause it to be revealed to His Majesty Himself, or to such of His Privy Council as shall

advertise His Majesty of the same. You will, in all things to be moved, treated, and debated in Council, **faithfully and truly declare your Mind** and Opinion, according to your Heart and Conscience; and will keep secret all Matters committed and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council. And if any of the said Treaties or Counsels shall touch any of the Counsellors, you will not reveal it unto him, but will keep the same until such time as, by the Consent of His Majesty, or of the Council, Publication shall be made thereof. You will to your uttermost bear Faith and Allegiance unto the King's Majesty; **and will assist and defend all Jurisdictions, Pre-eminences, and Authorities, granted to His Majesty, and annexed to the Crown** by Acts of Parliament, or otherwise, against all Foreign Princes, Persons, Prelates, States, or Potentates. And generally **in all things you will do as a faithful and true Servant ought to do to His Majesty. So help you God.**

d. **Judicial Oaths x2**

Oath of allegiance

'I, _____, do swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Charles the Third, his heirs and successors, according to law.'

Judicial Oath

'I, _____, do swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign King Charles the Third in the office of _____, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.'

74. In Court cases there has been Abuse of Process including use of false hearsay to subvert judicial outcomes against victims and their experts in both HM Civil and Crown Courts to suppress trials being fair in contravention of Article 6, Human Rights 1988 and the Magna Carta.

- a. **Liberty of the Subject (1354)** states that that no Man of what estate or Condition that he be, shall be put out of Land or Tenement, not taken, nor imprisoned, nor disinherited, nor put to Death, without being brought in Answer by due Process of the Law.

75. From the Bill of Rights 1688 - Illegal prosecutions (page 2)

- a. Verbatim;

i. ***Illegal prosecutions***

By Prosecutions in the Court of Kings Bench for Matters and Causes cognizable onely in Parlyament and by diverse other Arbitrary and Illegall Courses.

76. Victims (Your Subjects including 'Subject Matter Experts') have suffered cruel and illegal punishments, gas-lighting, mental abuse and fines contrary to legal and lawful processes.

77. The Bill of Rights 1688 as between the Monarchy and William and Mary's Commons Government and Lords made Treaty as Declaration that never again would Subjects face subversion of the Law, Rights by William and Mary and those who would follow to Assume Successive Rights under the Treaty as King or Queen under the Act(s) of Succession.

78. From the **Bill of Rights 1688** – Dispensing Powers (page 3)

a. Verbatim;

i. *That the pretended Power of Suspending of Laws or the Execution of Laws by Regall Authority without Consent of Parlyament is illegall.*

b. Those servants of King Charles III (and prior the late HM Queen Elizabeth II) who held State roles holding ultimate responsibility for their position in policing, civil servants, judicial and ministerial, who failed to impose their authority under the law they held in their control (to protect their Majesty's 'Subjects') have acted illegally and unlawfully away from the intent of the Bill of Rights, against Public Interest.

79. The 'Subjects' affected and inflicted by failure of the State, should You King Charles III our Head of State fail to step in.

a. Our group will have no other route than to submit applications and evidence to

i. The International Criminal Court, (ICC) Hague for the prosecution of serious international crimes.

1. The ICC forum provides forum to uphold International Criminal Law, the Rule of Law, International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

2. Holding those in State positions of authority ultimately responsible for atrocities

and

ii. An additional route is the Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg .

80. In cases of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law constituting crimes under international law, States have the duty to investigate and, if there is sufficient evidence, the duty to submit to prosecution the person allegedly responsible for the violations and, if found guilty, the duty to punish her or him. Moreover, in these

cases, States should, in accordance with international law, cooperate with one another and assist international judicial organs competent in the investigation and prosecution of these violations.

81. In the UK, various law enforcement agencies, in particular senior police, have predatorily attacked:

i) 'Subject Matter Experts' and

ii) victims who have then been harassed, falsely arrested and intimidated and in cases even imprisoned

- a. for raising suspicious activity reports and/ or concerns
- b. where authorities have then proceeded with SLAPP actions, using false 'hearsay evidence' to silence victims, and in the process often see judges refuse to accept prima facie evidence of victims and/ or their experts
- c. often denying disclosure to victims of documentation, and/ or authorities or financiers legal representatives denying disclosure to pervert outcome denying due process and fair trial.
 - i. In many cases, resulting in theft of assets and in some cases concluding in bring false jail sentences in HM Prisons.

82. From the Bill of Rights 1688 – **Dispensing Powers**

a. Verbatim;

i. ***Late dispensing Power.***

That the pretended Power of Dispensing with Laws or the Execution of Laws by Regall Authoritie as it hath beene assumed and exercised of late is illegall.

b. Justice delayed is justice denied. And denied by HM State leaders when they fail to serve His Majesty the King by upholding the Law, and when they act against Public Interest of the Rule of Law to protect the Kings 'Subjects', 'Subjects' property, rights, remedies and restitution.

83. From the Bill of Rights 1688 – Right to Petition (page 3)

a. Verbatim;

i. ***Right to petition.***

That it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King and all Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning are Illegal.

84. From the Bill of Rights 1688 – Redresse of all Grievances (page 4)

a. Verbatim;

i. ***Frequent Parliaments.***

And that for Redresse of all Grievances and for the amending strengthening and preserveing of the Lawes Parlyaments ought to be held frequently.

b. The Government (those who swear an Oath to HM) have abused the original Treaty and instilled false redress regulators and false law enforcement whereby the King's 'Subjects' have had their rights violated to the extent that there is no longer any trust or confidence in the Subjects' Rights, or entitled right of due process, honest trials and given protection from financial loss and mental torture.

c. Subjects are being failed of '**Audi Alteram Partem**' Latin meaning 'listen to the other side', or 'let the other side be heard as well'.

d. 'Subjects' facing contractual asset theft crimes by banks and their lawyers;

i. including fraud and bribery are, and have been forced into civil courts of HM King Charles III (and prior HM Queen Elizabeth II) to often be judged by biased judges, and face;

ii. False claims presented by banks' lawyers and barristers in breach of;

85. The Justices of the Peace Act 1361 – 'Barrators'

The offence of lawyers and barristers frequently exciting or stirring up suits and quarrels between others for financial gain, unjust enrichment.

i. For many, if not most, victims, justice is no longer being seen to be done. Victims are facing judges who appear no longer led by their conscience but by designed outcomes in favour and apparent bias to those in and connected to the banks.

ii. A "Barrator" is one who is guilty of barratry, vexing others with frequent and often groundless lawsuits; a brangler and pettifogger.

- i. Quotations ▼ One who abuses their office by dealing fraudulently. (obsolete) One who buys or sells political or ecclesiastic offices.

86. False evictions are taking place where falsely issued Court writs name Your Majesty's Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice on writs.

a. Writs that are being abused and used to obtain Your Majesty's Constabulary's assistance to bailiffs and High Court Sheriffs to gain forced entry into victims' properties in offence of **section 6 of the Criminal Law Act 1977**

b. Police too are using force, and in cases armed, using Taser(s) (guns) at some evictions. A Taser is a weapon that is capable of discharging an electrical current. As such, it gets classified as a prohibited firearm.

i. A Taser is a **Section 5 prohibited firearm under the Firearms Act 1968**. Its two prongs, whilst the trigger is held, will continue to fire (discharge). The offence can carry a prison term of up to a 5 years sentence. Police have used Tasers in unlawful evictions, such as **The Crown v White**, where **Judge David Griffith-Jones QC found police had entered the defendant (Mr White's) home unlawfully** February 5, 2019

ii. Thus, when police abuse and force entry against (Your Majesty's) 'Subjects' liberties and fundamental Human Rights, the police are breaching the Peace rather than upholding the Peace. Then police (themselves) are culpable for having broken the Rule of Law.

1. When later challenged, police will refer public complaints to their own professional standards who will (as we have evidenced countless times) support the wrongful (law breaking) officers

2. This goes against Regina V Sussex Justices. Where an authority cannot judge itself

iii. Armed Police abusing the law to assist theft of properties have become a weaponised army against the lawful rights of Your 'subjects'

c. Police are not upholding their oath to protect Your 'Subjects' fundamental Human Rights. Your subjects are being stolen from with establishment 'false instruments' - often in breach of the Forgery & Counterfeit Act 1981

i. It is an offence for a person to use an instrument which is, and which he knows or believes to be, false, with the intention of inducing somebody to accept it

87. From the Bill of Rights 1688 –Oaths (page 4)

a. Verbatim;

i. New Oaths of Allegiance, &c.

And that the Oathes hereafter mentioned be taken by all Persons of whome the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law instead of them And that the said Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy be abrogated.

b. Where the King's Servants' 'faithfulness through allegiance to the wishes and commands of the King bound by pledge under Oath, where 'Subjects' interests are being abused which brings in Loss and Gain and the Fraud Act 2006

88. Your 'Subjects' who come under predatory attack due to State failure live in fear from the insufferable oppressions and contempt of the Law. Lawful remedies have been denied. Your servants act wilfully blind.

89. Our victims have collectively and exhaustively tried all remedies available within Your Rule without success or compassion from those who swear the Oath to You.

a. Having exhausted all routes, it is with respect that we have had to petition You

b. As in the reasoning behind the abdication of King James II whose

(verbatim) 'evill Councillors Judges and Ministers employed by him did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion and the Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome.

c. History has repeated itself, but unlike King James II we ask Your Majesty to step in under the contract You hold with Your 'Subjects' and bring remedy, justice and restitution for all that have suffered and justly deal with those who have done wrong.

90. Parliament has been party to the injustices and thefts and some of Your Majesty's Lords have sat in senior controlling positions, in particular in Lloyds Banking Group, one of the main vehicles used for the theft, removal of victims' assets and laundering funds stolen, at times with support and consent of HM Treasury.

91. We ask Your Majesty sanction writs to remove those in High Authority who sit in State Office and public positions who have acted in Misconduct. And that they be sentenced according to true criminal law rather than be protected by quango law enforcement and quango regulators.

Section Two

Human Rights and the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court, the ICC Hague and False Regulators/ Pretend Protectors

92. For purposes of the present communication, victims are persons who individually or collectively suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that constitute gross violations of international human rights law, or serious violations of international humanitarian law. Where appropriate, and in accordance with domestic law, the term 'victim' also includes the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimisation.
93. A person shall be considered a victim regardless of whether the perpetrator of the violation is identified, apprehended, prosecuted, or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.
94. Crimes against humanity appeared for the first time in a treaty in the 1945 Nuremberg Charter at the end of the Second World War, albeit with a different definition than today.
- a. Inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Hague - Art. 7
 - b. Governments around the world often deny that crimes against humanity have occurred on their territory, thus ignoring the suffering of their people. Thousands of desperate victims are still struggling to get long-awaited justice, reparation and recognition.
95. The Nuremberg Trials were the first tribunals where violators of international law were held responsible for their crimes. They also recognized individual accountability and rejected historically-used defences based on state sovereignty. These principles of international law recognized in the Nuremberg Charter and Judgments were later affirmed in a resolution by the UN General Assembly.
96. Crimes Against Humanity was a new principle which emerged after the Second World War, as a result of the atrocities committed by the Nazi forces before and during the armed conflict.
- a. The establishment of the United Nations in 1945 was, in a way, the embodiment of the generalized fear of those atrocities ever being committed again, and this institution had a major role in the development of legal doctrines involving concepts such as Crimes Against Humanity, appearing for the first time in a legal and a conceptual form before the

Nuremberg Trial in 1945,

- i. the **London Agreement of 1945** (8 August) and its annexed charter set the grounds for the establishment of a military tribunal.

97. The London Agreement helped to formulate the principles of international law recognised in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal.' Since the Nuremberg Principles had been affirmed by the General Assembly, the task entrusted to the Commission was not to express any appreciation of these principles as principles of international law but merely to formulate them. The text below was adopted by the Commission at its second session. The report of the commission also contains commentaries on the principles.

- i. Principle I

Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefore and liable to punishment.

- ii. Principle II

The fact that internal law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under international law.

- iii. Principles III

The fact that a person who committed an act which constitutes a crime under international law acted as Head of State or responsible Government official does not relieve him from responsibility under international law.

- iv. Principle IV

The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

- v. Principle V

Any person charged with a crime under international law has the right to a fair trial on the facts and law.

- vi. Principle VI

The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law:

1. Crimes Against Peace
2. War Crimes
3. Crimes Against Humanity *
4. Aggression (was to follow later) *

98. Principle VII

Complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as set forth in Principles VI is a crime under international law.

The crime of aggression defines as 'the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations.'

99. 'Such mass atrocities include wars of aggression that have characterized some of the most tragic events in recent history, which more often than not led to the perpetration of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and even genocides. Today's decision by the ICC Assembly of States Parties to activate the Court's jurisdiction on the crime of aggression reinforces the International Community's commitment to end impunity for the most serious crimes under International Law.'

100. Aggression was one of the four crimes listed in the Rome Statute when the treaty was adopted in 1998. However, the completion of the definition and provisions of jurisdiction were postponed for further negotiation. In 2010, ICC member states adopted a definition and conditions of activation and jurisdiction for the crime of aggression, the latter which were updated by the ASP in 2017.

101. Remedies for gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law include the victim's right to the following as provided for under international law:

(a) Equal and effective access to justice;

(b) Adequate, effective and prompt reparation for harm suffered;

(c) Access to relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms.

102. Reparation should be proportional to the gravity of the violations and the harm suffered. In accordance with its domestic laws and international legal obligations, a State shall provide reparation to victims for acts or omissions which can be attributed to the State and constitute gross violations of international human rights law or serious violations of international humanitarian law. In cases where a person, a legal person, or other entity is found liable for reparation to a victim, such party should provide reparation to the victim or compensate the State if the State has already provided reparation to the victim.

103. The State is required to establish national programmes for reparation and other assistance to victims in the event that the parties liable for the harm suffered are unable or unwilling to meet their

obligations.

104. *Restitution* should, whenever possible, restore the victim to the original situation before the gross violations of international human rights law or serious violations of international humanitarian law occurred. Restitution includes, as appropriate: restoration of liberty, enjoyment of human rights, identity, family life and citizenship, return to one's place of residence, restoration of employment and return of property.

105. *Compensation* should be provided for any **economically assessable damage and loss**, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation and the circumstances of each case, resulting from gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law, such as:

a. ***Restitution must include financial damages*** and interest at the same or current rate, whichever is the greater and be on a compounded basis from Day 1 of the fraud.

(a) Physical or mental harm;

(b) Lost opportunities, including employment, education and social benefits;

(c) Material damages and loss of earnings, including loss of earning potential;

(d) Moral damage;

(e) Costs required for legal or expert assistance, medicine and medical services, and psychological and social services.

106. ***Rehabilitation*** should include medical and psychological care as well as legal and social services.

107. *Satisfaction* should include, where applicable, any or all of the following:

(a) Effective measures aimed at the cessation of continuing violations;

(b) **Verification of the facts and full and public disclosure of the truth to the extent that such disclosure does not cause further harm or threaten the safety and interests of the victim**, the victim's relatives, witnesses, or persons who have intervened to assist the victim or prevent the occurrence of further violations;

(c) An official declaration or a judicial decision restoring the dignity, the reputation and the rights of the victim and of persons closely connected with the victim;

(d) Public apology, including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility;

(e) Judicial and administrative sanctions against persons liable for the violations;

(f) Commemorations and tributes to the victims;

(g) Inclusion of an accurate account of the violations that occurred in international human rights law and international humanitarian law training and in educational material at all levels.

108. ***Guarantees of non-repetition*** should include, where applicable, any or all of the following measures, which will also contribute to prevention:

(a) Ensuring effective control of Crown Servants and Agents and others involved in Banking Frauds including Regulators;

(b) Ensuring that all proceedings abide by international standards of due process, fairness and impartiality;

(c) Strengthening the independence of the judiciary and removing Kangaroo proceedings, in particular false hearsay and refusal to consider victims evidence;

(d) Protecting persons who speak out, or whistleblow about the atrocities in the legal, professions, the media and other related professions, and human rights defenders;

(e) Providing, on a priority and continued basis, human rights and international humanitarian law education to all sectors of society and training for law enforcement officials and security forces;

(f) Promoting the observance of codes of conduct and ethical norms, in particular international standards, by public servants, including law enforcement, correctional, media, medical, psychological, social service and military personnel, as well as by economic enterprises;

(g) Promoting mechanisms for preventing and monitoring social conflicts and their resolution;

(h) Preventing Banks onwards infiltrating regulators such as FCA, FOS, ICAEW, FRC, SFO, NCA, or creating quango regulators such as the BBRS to pervert justice and provide false outcomes for victims. **Also known as false regulators/ pretend protectors.**

(i) Reviewing and reforming laws contributing to or allowing gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Section Three

Breached Human Rights of Victims, their families and investors

109. The Human Rights Act is a UK law passed in 1998. It should let those who suffer wrongs defend their rights in UK courts and compel public organisations – including the Government, police and local councils – to treat everyone equally, with fairness, dignity and respect.

- a. However, this isn't the case. Rights are being denied, including;
 - i. **Article 1** - Says that States must secure the rights of the Convention in their own jurisdiction.
 - ii. **Article 3** - Freedom from (mental) torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
 - iii. **Article 5** - Right to liberty and security
 - iv. **Article 6** - Right to a fair trial
 - v. **Article 8** - Respect for a person(s) private life, home and correspondence
 - vi. **Article 13** - makes sure that if people's rights are violated, they are able to access effective remedy.
 - vii. **Protocol 1, Article 1** - Right to peaceful enjoyment of a person's property

110. The Criminal Justice Act 1988 – (Mental) Torture

A public official or person acting in an official capacity, whatever his nationality, commits the offence of torture if in the United Kingdom or elsewhere he intentionally inflicts severe pain or suffering on another in the performance or purported performance of his or her official duties.

It is immaterial whether the pain or suffering is physical or mental and whether it is caused by an act or an omission. A person who commits the offence of torture shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.

- a. **Dereliction of Duties in Public Office** - The offence requires that: a public officer acting as such; wilfully neglects to perform his or her duty and/or wilfully misconducts him or herself; to such a degree as

to amount to an abuse of the public's trust in the office holder;
without reasonable excuse or justification.

SLAPP ACTIONS TO SUPPRESS EXPOSING ECONOMIC CRIME

111. The Establishment, in particular Police use SLAPP Actions to suppress victims and their experts. Actions include false prosecutions which we have evidence of by Chief Constables and Crime Commissioners and Police Lawyers.

- a. We welcome Your Majesty's commitment to bring in reforms to address **Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs)**, in order to uphold freedom of speech, end the abuse of our justice system, and defend those who bravely shine a light on corruption
- b. SLAPP Actions intentionally cause mental pain and suffering when inflicted on a person. In particular when senior police bring criminal investigation, as a means of intimidation, as personal punishment, as a preventive measure, as a penalty to those who speak up to expose criminality
- c. **Torture** shall also be understood to be the use of methods upon a person intended to obliterate the personality of the victim or to diminish his or her physical or mental capacities, even if they do not cause physical pain or **mental anguish.**
 - i. The intrusion by police includes home raids
 - ii. Seizing of computers, files and records. All of which provide evidence, that police typically then lose
 - iii. Police will also play on mental health grounds and try and section experts or key victims.
- d. In addition to false claims (typically alleged malicious communications, stalking or harassment), police too will remove evidence in court cases and even collude with the defendant's lawyers

False Imprisonment of victims and experts to pervert justice and conceal fraud and bribery and other crimes

112. We hold evidence of false imprisonment of victims

- a. We hold evidence of Expert Witnesses being falsely driven into Court on false criminal charges by senior police, where judges have then colluded. All SLAPP Actions intended to intimidate those trying to help victims seek justice. **TOTALLY INHUMANE AND UNJUST.** We are aware of at least **45 SUICIDE ATTEMPTS**

Section Four

Rome Statute Articles applicable of the Treaty to consider against those in State Authority. Individual Accountability

113. The **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court** is the treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome_Statute_-_cite_note-5 It was adopted at a diplomatic conference in Rome, Italy on 17 July 1998 and it entered into force on 1 July 2002. As of November 2019, 123 states are party to the statute. Among other things, the statute establishes the court's functions, jurisdiction and structure.

114. The Rome Statute established four core international crimes:

viii. genocide

ix. ** crimes against humanity – (mental) torture

x. war crimes, and

xi. ** the crime of aggression – by State Officials responsible

115. These crimes 'shall not be subject to any statute of limitations'. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome_Statute_-_cite_note-9

116. Under the Rome Statute, the ICC can only investigate and prosecute the four core international crimes in situations where states are 'unable' or 'unwilling' to do so themselves;

- a. the jurisdiction of the court is complementary to jurisdictions of domestic courts.
- b. The court has jurisdiction over crimes only if they are committed in the territory of a state party or if they are committed by a national of a state party;

- c. an exception to this rule is that the ICC may also have jurisdiction over crimes if its jurisdiction is authorized by the United Nations Security Council.

117. Initial observation of relevant '**Rome Statute Articles**' of the International Criminal Court (the ICC) applicable to Senior State representatives who have failed victims' 'Public Interest'

a. **Article 7**

Crimes against humanity – For the purpose of the Statute, 'crime against humanity' includes Imprisonment, (mental) torture and any other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health, when committed as part of a widespread or systemic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.

- b. **Article 8 (biz)** - For the purpose of the Statute, 'crime of aggression' means the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political (or military) action of State, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations of power.

i. le (Mental) Torture and inhuman treatment/ wilfully causing great suffering.

(Mis)appropriation of Property via fraud by bank staff and their associates. People who were entrusted to manage the assets of the organisation (the bank) to steal from it. Yet have been allowed to do so by Authorities under the control of the State

ii. Asset appropriation fraud involves third parties or employees in an organisation who abuse their position to steal from it through fraudulent activity – War Crime

iii. Wilfully depriving fair trial

iv. Intentional attack

v. Acts of aggression via collaboration of the State to influence State Law Enforcement to act wilfully blind and attack victims via abuse of State Powers

- c. **Article 10** - Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as limiting or prejudicing in any way existing or developing rules of international law for purposes other than this Statute.
- d. **Article 12** - A State which becomes a Party to this Statute thereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the crimes referred to in article 5. The State of which the person accused of the crime is a national.
- e. **Article 15** - The ICC Prosecutor may initiate investigations proprio motu on the basis of information on crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

- f. **Article 17 - Admissibility.** Allows ICC intervention when the State refuses to investigate crimes that come under jurisdiction of the ICC, such as law enforcement and Government refusing to hold themselves to account.
- g. **Article 21 – Applicable Law -** The (ICC) Court may apply the **Rule of Law**, being general principles of law derived by the Court from national laws of legal systems of the world including, as appropriate, the national laws of States that would normally exercise jurisdiction over the crime, provided that those principles are not inconsistent with this Statute and with international law and internationally recognized norms and standards.
- i. The application and interpretation of law pursuant to this article must be consistent with internationally recognized human rights, and be without any adverse distinction founded on grounds such as gender as defined in article 7, paragraph 3, age, race, colour, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, wealth, birth or other status.
- h. **Article 25 – Individual criminal responsibility.**
1. The Court shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to this Statute.
 2. A person who commits a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court shall be individually responsible and liable for punishment in accordance with this Statute. In accordance with this Statute, a person shall be criminally responsible and liable for punishment for a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court if that person:
 3. A person who commits such a crime, whether as an individual, jointly with another or through another person, regardless of whether that other person is criminally responsible;
 - (b) Orders, solicits or induces the commission of such a crime which in fact occurs or is attempted;
 - (c) For the purpose of facilitating the commission of such a crime, aids, abets or otherwise assists in its commission or its attempted commission, including providing the means for its commission;
 - (d) In any other way contributes to the commission or attempted commission of such a crime by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. Such contribution shall be intentional and shall either:

(i) Be made with the aim of furthering the criminal activity or criminal purpose of the group, where such activity or purpose involves the commission of a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court; or

(ii) Be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the crime;

(e) In respect of the crime of genocide, directly and publicly incites others to commit genocide;

(f) Attempts to commit such a crime by taking action that commences its execution by means of a substantial step, but the crime does not occur because of circumstances independent of the person's intentions. However, a person who abandons the effort to commit the crime or otherwise prevents the completion of the crime shall not be liable for punishment under this Statute for the attempt to commit that crime if that person completely and voluntarily gave up the criminal purpose.

4. No provision in this Statute relating to individual criminal responsibility shall affect the responsibility of States under international

i. **Article 27 – Irrelevance of official capacity.**

1. This Statute shall apply equally to all persons without any distinction, based on official capacity. In particular, official capacity as a Head of State or Government, a member of a Government or parliament, an elected representative or a government official shall in no case exempt a person from criminal responsibility under this Statute, nor shall it, in and of itself, constitute a ground for reduction of sentence.

2. Immunities or special procedural rules which may attach to the official capacity of a person, whether under national or international law, shall not bar the Court from exercising its jurisdiction over such a person.

j. **Article 28 – Failure of those in high office** Responsibility of commanders and other superiors. In addition to other grounds of criminal responsibility under this Statute for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court:

(a) A military commander or person effectively acting as a military commander shall be criminally responsible for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed by forces under his or her effective command and control, or effective authority and control as the case may be, as a result of his or her failure to exercise control properly over such forces,

where:

(i) That military commander or person either knew or, owing to the circumstances at the time, should have known that the forces were committing or about to commit such crimes; and

(ii) That military commander or person failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress their commission or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

(b) With respect to superior and subordinate relationships not described in paragraph (a), a superior shall be criminally responsible for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed by subordinates under his or her effective authority and control, as a result of his or her failure to exercise control properly over such subordinates, where:

(i) The superior either knew, or consciously disregarded information which clearly indicated, that the subordinates were committing or about to commit such crimes;

(ii) The crimes concerned activities that were within the effective responsibility and control of the superior; and

(iii) The superior failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress their commission or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

k. **Article 29** – None-applicability of statute of limitations

The crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court shall not be subject to any statute of limitations.

l. **Article 30** – Mental Element (‘Knowledge of Circumstance’)

1. Unless otherwise provided, a person shall be criminally responsible and liable for punishment for a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court only if the material elements are committed with intent and knowledge.

2. For the purposes of this article, a person has intent where:

(a) In relation to conduct, that person means to engage in the conduct;

(b) In relation to a consequence, that person means to cause that consequence or is aware that it will occur in the ordinary course of events.

3. For the purposes of this article, 'knowledge' means awareness that a circumstance exists or a consequence will occur in the ordinary course of events. 'Know' and 'knowingly' shall be construed accordingly.

m. **Article 33** – Superior Orders and prescription of Law.

1. The fact that a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court has been committed by a person pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior, whether military or civilian, shall not relieve that person of criminal responsibility unless:

(a) The person was under a legal obligation to obey orders of the Government or the superior in question;

(b) The person did not know that the order was unlawful; and

(c) The order was not manifestly unlawful.

n. 2. For the purposes of this article, orders to commit genocide or crimes against humanity are manifestly unlawful.

o. **Article 69** – (along the lines and relating to submission and truthfulness of evidence)

p. **Article 70** - Criminalises certain intentional acts which interfere with investigations and proceedings before the Court, including giving false testimony, presenting false evidence.

q. **Article 75** – Reparations to victims. The Court shall establish principles in respect of victims including restitution and compensation and rehabilitation. The Court to determine the scope and damage, loss and injury.

r. **Article 77 - 78** – Sentencing of convicted person(s). Applicable penalties and determination of sentencing

s. **Article 79** – Trust Fund Trust Fund for the benefit of the victims and their families. Proceeds of Crime, Property and money may be collected for the benefit of victims and their families

t. **Article 85** – Victim of unlawful arrest or detention

1. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

2. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence, and when subsequently his or her conviction has been reversed on the ground that a new or newly

discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him or her.

3. In exceptional circumstances, where the Court finds conclusive facts showing that there has been a grave and manifest miscarriage of justice, it may in its discretion award compensation, according to the criteria provided in the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, to a person who has been released from detention following a final decision of acquittal or a termination of the proceedings for that reason.

u. **Articles 86 and 87** – General obligation to co-operate and Requests to co-operate

v. **Article 114 - Payment of expenses**

Expenses of the Court and the Assembly of States Parties, including its Bureau and subsidiary bodies, shall be paid from the funds of the Court.

w. **Article 119** – Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute concerning the judicial functions of the Court shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

2. Any other dispute between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled through negotiations within three months of their commencement shall be referred to the Assembly of States Parties. The Assembly may itself seek to settle the dispute or may make recommendations on further means of settlement of the dispute, including referral to the International Court of Justice in conformity with the Statute of that Court.

Section Five

The 'City of London Corporation' operating almost as its own State, controlling regulators, police and the financial markets over and against the interest of individual citizens

118. The City of London is a corporation which developed a unique form of government which led to the system of parliamentary government at local and national level. Its constitution is rooted in the ancient rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens before the Norman Conquest in 1066. This sets The City of London (also known as the Square Mile) apart from the rest of the UK

119. **The City of London Corporation is the governing body of the City of London.**

- a. The historic centre of London and home to much of the UK's financial sector - the '**Square Mile**'. The Corporation is probably the world's oldest continuously-elected (**rigged**) democracy and predates Parliament.
- xii. **Today the banking frauds appear driven from the Square Mile and covered up by City of London Police**, in particular Bishopsgate where the HBOS Reading frauds were controlled from.
- xiii. Simon Duckworth (husband of ex senior Common Purpose Caroline Duckworth) also held control over City of London Police. Simon Duckworth was also an architect of the NCA, and sat over the City of London Police Policy Committee and Association of Police & Crime Commissioners.
 1. Mr Duckworth's role(s) appears to have been replaced by James Thompson, CEO of Gleeson Homes who has received £millions of pounds from Lloyds Bank
- b. The Square Mile is allowed by the Establishment to operate and run under rules alien to the rest of the United Kingdom.
- c. The City of London also has a representative in Parliament, The Remembrancer, whose job it is to protect the City's special rights.

- d. Because of this, laws passed by Parliament sometimes don't apply to the City of London: most notably voting reforms, which we'll discuss next time. But if You're curious, unlike anywhere else in the UK, elections in the City of London involve Medieval Guilds and modern companies.

120. The Corporation's structure includes the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, and the Freemen and Livery of the City. The City of London developed a unique form of government which led to the system of parliamentary government at local and national level.

- a. The City Corporation is Britain's oldest local government; it has the status of a county, with powers that exceed those of London's 32 other boroughs, notably the control of its own police force.

121. As such, the City of London Police Force, paid and controlled by the financial sector and white collar companies within the Square Mile

- a. have total control of all UK Banking Fraud and Economic Crime matters. Yet investigations don't happen because victims' crime reports are closed down by designed flaws in the Home Office Counting Rules (HO CR's), failing:

- 2. Public (victims') Interest, and
- 3. National Security

- b. Policing controls that ultimately have been neglected by past Home Secretaries who have a duty to protect public under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, and

b. **** STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 2011, No. 2744, and Back Stop Powers** as found in;

c. **** The Police Act 1996, sections 40a and 40b**

- c. Instead Banking Frauds have been covered up by those controlling the Square Mile financial and regulatory governance on behalf of His Majesty's Constabularies and State.

122. The 'City of London' has enjoyed certain freedoms and had a form of civic administration before the Norman Conquest, as can be seen in the Charter granted by William the Conqueror in 1067, in which he promised to recognise the rights, privileges and laws that the City had enjoyed since the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-62).

123. The right of the City to run its own affairs was gradually won as concessions were gained from the Crown. London's importance as a centre of trade, population and wealth secured it rights and liberties earlier than other towns and cities. From medieval to Stuart times, the City was the major source of financial loans to monarchs, who sought funds to support their policies at home and abroad.

124. **The 'City of London' operates more akin to a 'State' in its own right, much in same vein as the Vatican or Monaco.**

a. Today, victims' cases that elevate from County Courts outside London, will typically on appeal reach the High Court in London.

i. **Victims' evidence shows gross misconduct taking place often, where Court due process is abused by Judges who swear oath to HM King Charles III**

125. There are many senior persons involved in City of London Corporation governance who also hold senior roles in white collar financial, legal, audit and regulatory companies and bodies where bias to victims compromises their rights to '**Equality of Arms**' when in dispute.

JUSTICE
DELAYED
is JUSTICE
DENIED

Section Six

State Capture, where public is systemically targeted and harmed for the benefit of those in the Establishment

126. State capture is a type of systemic political corruption in which private interests significantly influence a state's decision-making processes to their own advantage.
- a. The term was first used by the World Bank, around the year 2000, to describe the situation in certain Central Asian countries making the transition from Soviet communism.
 - b. Specifically, it was applied to situations where small corrupt groups used their influence over government officials to appropriate government decision-making in order to strengthen their own economic positions

When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men in a society, over the course of time they create for themselves a legal system that authorises it and a moral code that glorifies it”.

Claude-Frédéric Bastiat

Defining State Capture

127. The classical definition of *state capture* refers to the way formal procedures (such as laws and social norms) and government bureaucracy are manipulated by government officials, state-backed companies, private companies or private individuals, so as to influence state policies and laws in their favour.
128. State capture seeks to influence the formation of laws, in order to protect and promote influential actors and their interests. In this way it differs from most other forms of corruption which instead seek selective enforcement of already existing laws.
129. State capture is not necessarily illegal, (and in parts operates unlawfully) depending on determination by the captured state itself, and may be attempted through private lobbying and influence. The influence may be through a range of state institutions, including the legislature, executive, ministries, and the judiciary, or through a corrupt electoral process. It is similar to regulatory capture but differs in the scale and variety of influenced areas and, unlike regulatory

capture, the private influence is never overt.

130. A distinguishing factor from corruption is that, though in cases of corruption the outcome (of policy or regulatory decision) is not certain, in cases of state capture the outcome is known and is highly likely to be beneficial to the captors of the state. In 2017, a group of South African academics further developed the concept in a report on state capture in South Africa, titled "Betrayal of the Promise Report". The analysis emphasised the political character of state capture, arguing that in South Africa a power elite violated the Constitution and broke the law in the service of a political project, which they believed unachievable in the existing constitutional/legal framework.

131. What then is 'state capture'? Professor Elizabeth David-Barrett, director of Sussex University's Centre for the Study of Corruption, describes it thus:

- c. *"It's a type of systematic corruption where narrow interest groups take control of the institutions and processes that make public policy, buying influence not just to disregard the rules but also to rewrite the rules..."*
- d. *"State capture alters the rules by which we all live and any behaviour within the new rules is legal, not subject to challenge."*
- e. In some instances the legalese applied and be unlawful.

132. State capture is, unfortunately, a developing feature of UK economic and political life, which runs the risk of eventually crowding out legitimate economic and political pursuits. At its heart is massive economic crime and corruption.

f. Corruption and large scale financial crime such as money laundering have huge negative impacts on the working of economies and on the politics of democracies. It also has huge impacts on the lives of ordinary people.

133. The UK, despite the scale of financial crime, money laundering and political corruption, has no equivalent overarching anti-corruption authority with sufficient resources to act to prevent corruption and track down the corrupt and criminal. Indeed, the UK Government has specifically rejected calls to establish one. The UK has a great deal of legislation and regulations that look good on paper, but which are not sufficiently enforced.

134. Corruption, money laundering and related economic crimes are massive in scale and endemic in the UK. They distort the operation of markets to the disadvantage of those honest businesses and consumers that play by the rules. At the end of the day, it is the ordinary citizen who has to pay the price.

Unethical Behaviour

135. Another form of financial wrongdoing is unethical behaviour. The scale of such behaviour, manifested in particular by banks, large accountancy firms, legal firms and others towards their clients, has been growing in the last 20 years and became particularly evident following the financial crash of 2008.
136. Ian Fraser's magnificent book "Shredded: Inside RBS the bank that broke Britain" details the unethical behaviour of RBS and others. This unethical and at times illegal behaviour of banks resulted in putting large numbers of viable law abiding firms out of business has been clearly documented in the film "Banksters".
137. Such behaviour has done much to undermine consumer trust in the whole financial sector. It is damaging to potential customers because it deters them, for example, from taking out insurance policies that they really need, or from investing their savings in advantageous ways.
138. However, matters such as corruption and ethics no longer feature in the world of many academic economists and economic analysts, who believe everything can be reduced to linear equations and spreadsheets. This is a failure of modern economics.
139. In January of 2022 Professor Prem Sikka summarised the situation in these terms.
- i. *"Corruption is institutionalised in the UK. The finance industry routinely fleeces people by mis-selling financial products, money laundering and forging customer signatures. The corporate sector has its own private police force in the form of auditing firms who supposedly act as watchdogs highlighting financial irregularities. Accounting firms don't bite the hand that feeds them and it is hard to recall any malpractices exposed by them. Even worse, they themselves engage in frauds and irregular practices.*
 - ii. *"Big accounting firms dominate the state guaranteed markets of external auditing and insolvency. Fees are guaranteed even though the regulator, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), says that 29% of the audits delivered by the seven largest audit firms – BDO, Deloitte, Ernst & Young (EY), Grant Thornton, KPMG, Mazars and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) – fail to meet the basic standards.*
 - iii. *"Accounting firms have been doing audits for over a century, but still can't deliver robust and honest audits. Accounting scandals at BHS, Carillion, Thomas Cook, Patisserie Valerie, London Capital and Finance, Quindell, Autonomy, Rolls Royce, BT and Tesco provide a glimpse of audit failures. Puny regulatory fines have emboldened the firms".*

Section Seven

Scotland and Your Majesty's Prerogative to bring Impeachment to Senior Public Office holders including the removal of Judges

Whilst victims of the Banks' in Wales and Northern Ireland come under the same laws as England, victims in Scotland have some other laws and rights that bring them as Subjects under Your Majesty The King.

140. However, as in England, Your Majesty's Lord Advocate, Scotland's most senior prosecutor (**Crown Office**) and **Scottish Sheriffs, Police Scotland** and the **NCA**, have failed to uphold the Rule of Law and address the banking frauds, in particular those of the Bank of Scotland and Royal Bank of Scotland. Scottish law authorities too have acted wilfully blind. (Malfeasance, Nonfeasance and Misfeasance). Misconduct in Public Office against public interest.

i. Malfeasance in public office is a tort

141. Protections have been denied, but should have included;

b. **The Act of Settlement 1701 – Chapter 2, 12 and 13 Will 3**

An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. The Act of Settlement reinforced the Bill of Rights agreed by William and Mary in 1688. The main aim of this legislation was to ensure a Protestant succession to the English throne. In 1706(07), as a result of the Act of Union, this Act was extended to Scotland.

Verbatim (sections) from the Act (including reference to impeachment):

- i. *Statute and the Settlement therein contained Your Majesties good Subjects who were restored to the full and free Possession and Enjoyment of their Religion, Rights and Liberties by the Providence of God giving Success to Your Majesties just Undertakings and unwearied Endeavours for that Purpose had no greater temporall Felicity to hope or wish for then to see a Royall Progeny descending from Your Majesty*

Your Majesty or to Her Royall Highness such Issue as may be inheritable to the Crown and Regall Government aforesaid by the respective Limitations in the said recited Act contained doe constantly implore the Divine Mercy for those Blessings And Your Majesties said Subjects having Daily Experience of Your Royall Care and Concern for

the present and future Welfare of these Kingdoms and particularly recommending from Your Throne a further Provision to be made for the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line for the Happiness of the Nation and the Security of our Religion And it being absolutely necessary for the Safety Peace and Quiet of this Realm to obviate all Doubts and Contentions in the same by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crown and to maintain a Certainty in the Succession thereof to which Your Subjects may safely have Recourse for their Protection in case the Limitations in the said recited Act should determine Therefore for a further Provision of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line We Your Majesties most dutifull and Loyall Subjects the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled do beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted and declared and be it enacted and declared by the Kings most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Comons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same

*That no Pardon under the **Great Seal of England be pleadable to an Impeachment** by the Commons in Parliament.*

142. **Impeachment** being the process in which Parliament of the United Kingdom may prosecute and try individuals, who hold “Public office”, for high treason or other crimes and misdemeanours.
- c. First used to try William Latimer, 4th Baron Latimer during the English Good Parliament of 1376, whilst a rare mechanism it would allow Your Majesty The King to instruct Parliament to arrest and depose ministers of the Crown.
 - i. The last impeachment was that of Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville in 1806; since then, other forms of democratic scrutiny (notably the doctrine of collective cabinet responsibility) have been favoured, however “Impeachment” is still extant—power of Parliament. The trouble is that many High Authority Ministers have been complicit in these crimes.

Legally/ Impeachment

143. The United Kingdom has no codified constitution, and the legal basis for parliamentary **impeachment** derives not from statute law but from ancient constitutional convention dating back to 1376.
144. The **Act of Settlement 1701** restricted the exercise of royal power by preventing the sovereign from using the **Royal Prerogative of Mercy**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment_in_the_United_Kingdom_-_cite_note-5

to nullify an impeachment: "That no Pardon under the Great Seal of England be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament."

145. **Removal of Judges:** Whilst historically judges were removed by impeachment (and constitutionally still may be), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment_in_the_United_Kingdom_-_cite_note-6 the 1701 Act of Settlement provided that a judge of the High Court or the Court of Appeal may be removed by both Houses of Parliament petitioning the Sovereign. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impeachment_in_the_United_Kingdom_-_cite_note-7 This power is now contained in **Section 11(3) of the Senior Courts Act 1981**: "A person appointed to a Public Office to which this section applies shall hold that office during good behaviour, subject to a power of removal by His Majesty on an address presented to Him by both Houses of Parliament."

146. **The Scottish Oath under the Act of Union 1706(07)**

- d. As His Majesty The King, You swear the Oath under the Union as required by Scottish Parliament, along with Your Majesty's Coronation Oath.
- e. Privy Council is then responsible for summoning the Accession Council and Accession Proclamation / Accession Declaration Oath.
- f. **Accession Declaration Act 1910 – Ch 29, 10 Edw 7 and 1 Geo 5**
While the 1910 Act specifies the content of the Oath made by the Sovereign, the requirement to swear is contained in the "**Bill of Rights 1688**"
- g. **Coronation Oath Act 1688 c. 6 (Regnal 1 Will and Mar) Section III**
The Coronation Oath requires that Your Majesty the King Govern the People (his Subjects) and Servants of the Crown according to the Statutes in Parliament and the Laws of the Land.

Verbatim:

- i. *Form of Oath and Administration thereof.*

The Arch-Bishop or Bishop shall say,

Will You solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdome of England and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parlyament Agreed on and the Laws and Customs of the same

The King and Queene shall say,

I solemnly Promise soe to doe.

Arch Bishop or Bishop,

Will You to Your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be Executed in all Your Judgements.

King and Queene,

I will.

Arch Bishop or Bishop.

Will You to the utmost of Your power Maintaine the Laws of God the true Profession of the Gospell and the Protestant Reformed Religion Established by Law? And will You Preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realme and to the Churches committed to their Charge all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law doe or shall appertaine unto them or any of them.

King and Queene.

All this I Promise to doe.

After this the King and Queene laying His and Her Hand upon the Holy Gospels, shall say,

King and Queene

The things which I have here before promised I will performe and Keepe Soe help me God.

Then the King and Queene shall kisse the Booke.

147. **Claim of Right Act 1689 c. 28**

- h. The union of England and Scotland was 1707. But the commissioners who negotiated on Scotland's side put in place now centuries-old Constitution to protect from an enemy fixed on dominating Scotland and the rights and liberties of its people.
- i. The principles of Scottish Constitutional Law were protected as a condition of the **Treaty of Union** and **the Union itself**. They are contained in the **Claim of Right Act, 1689**, which was named in the Preservation of the **Presbyterian Faith Act of 1706** to be ratified and guaranteed to remain in force in Scotland after the United Kingdom was created.

148. The Claim of Right Act requires that Your Majesty, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain reign over Scotland according to the Rule of Law and the Laws of the Land and that You have agreed to protect the people from abuse by those in Public Office and not excluding those who swear Oath to You and deal with those who offend against the Law.
149. Those swearing Oath and allegiance to Your Majesty are not allowed to offend against Your Subjects, nor threaten imprisonment under false or aggravated instances or act predatorily to Your Subjects or assist in theft of Your Subjects possessions or property.
150. That Your Majesty's powers come through Your Coronation Oath which forms obligations contractually with Your Subjects.
151. And sections quoted verbatim from the Claim of Right Act 1689:

That it is the right and priviledge of the subjects to protest for remeed of law to the King and Parliament against Sentences pronounced by the lords of Sessione Provydeing the samen Do not stop Execution of these sentences

That it is the right of the subjects to petition the King and that all Imprisonments and prosecutiones for such petitioning are Contrary to law

That for redress of all greivances and for the amending strenthneing and preserveing of the lawes Parliaments ought to be frequently called and allowed to sit and the freedom of speech and debate secured to the members

And they Doe Claim Demand and insist upon all and sundry the premisses as ther undoubted right and liberties And that no Declarationes Doeings or proceedings to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premisses ought in any wayes to be drawne hereafter in Consequence or Example But that all forefaultors fynes loss of offices Imprisonments Banishments pursuits persecutiones tortures and rigorous Executiones be Considered and the pairties læsed be redressed

To which Demand of ther rights and redressing of their greivances they are particularly Encouraged by his Majesty the King of England his Declaration for the Kingdome of Scotland of the day of October last as being the only means for obtaining a full redress and remedy therin

Haveing therfor ane entire confidence that his said Majesty the King of England will perfect the Delyverance so far advanced by him and will still preserve them from violation of their Rights which they have here asserted and from all other attempts upon their Religion lawes and liberties

Section Eight

Index of Authorities, UK Law, Disciplines

152. **Key to this Petition (and not limited to) are;**

- c. The Bill of Rights (November 1688/ Royal Assent 16th December 1689)
- d. Declaration of the Prince of Orange (1688, 10th October, The Court Hague) Protestant Religion and Liberty
- e. Coronation Oath Act 1688 c. 6 (Regnal 1 Will and Mar) Section III
- f. 'The King's Declaration' – as published 10 September 2022
- g. The Petition of Right [1627] Chapter 1 3 Cha 1
- h. Act of Settlement 1700
- i. The Crown Proceedings Act 1947 Ch 44 10 and 11 Geo 6
- j. Crown Estate Act 1961 c.55
- k. Appropriation Act 2001 Ch 8 (Consolidated Fund/ HM Treasury)
- l. MP/ Ministers Oath / Oath of Allegiance
- m. The Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act 2008
- n. The Act of Settlement 1701 – Chapter 2, 12 and 13 Will 3
- o. Section 11(3) of the Senior Courts Act 1981: Where a Public Office holder may be removed by His Majesty
- p. Ministers of the Crown Act 1975 Ch 26
- q. Accession Declaration Act 1910 – Ch 29, 10 Edw 7 and 1 Geo 5
- r. Promissory Oaths Act 1868 (+ Scotland Act 1998 for Scottish Executives)
- s. The Rome Statute (1998 ICC, Hague)
- t. The Human Rights Act 1998
- u. Criminal Justice Act 1988 c.33 Part XI - Torture
- v. Scottish Claim of Right Act 1689 C.28
- w. Lisbon Treaty 2009
- x. Courts and Tribunal Oaths
 - ii. Oath of Allegiance
 - iii. Judicial Oath
- y. Liberty of Subject (1354) – Due Process – Perjury, Hearsay abuse, Non disclosure, Refusal of Evidence, Spoliation, Refusing victims cross examination and summoning of key witnesses
- z. Justices of the Peace Act 1361 (Regnal 34 Edw 3)
- aa. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 – Statutory Instruments 2011, No. 2744 – The Police Act 1996 s. 40A and 40B / (Home Secretary and Police Forces)
 - iv. Police Oath

- bb. Peel Principles
- cc. Nolan Principles
- dd. Home Office Counting Rules (flawed reporting process to conceal frauds)
- ee. The Criminal Evidence and Police Act 1984 (Director of Public Prosecutions)
- ff. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
- gg. Fraud Act 2006
 - v. Theft Act 1968
 - vi. Bribery Act 2010
 - vii. Forgery & Counterfeit Act 1981
- hh. Criminal Law Act 1967 (s4/1), Criminal Law Act 1977 s. 6
- ii. Parliamentary Privilege Act 1770
- jj. Strobe Act 1512
- kk. Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts 1999
- ll. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
- mm. Consumer Credit Act 1974
- nn. FSMA 2000 (Financial Services and Marketing Act 2000)
- oo. Banking Act 2009
- pp. FCA s.167/s.168 Audit Reports (Required, as refused by Dr Andrew Bailey when at the FCA)
- qq. Terrorism Act 2000 – Section 15/ Fund Raising (Council Tax Funding of Establishment)
- rr. International Criminal Court Act 2001 – Section 7 – systemic/ mental pain

153. **Evidence Files**

- a. Op Meadow
- b. Part A
- c. Part B
- d. Part C
- e. Parts D, E, F, G, H (to follow)
- f. The Establishments' Mishandling of Economic Crime Reports
+ Flowchart
- g. The Financial Matrix
- h. Other evidence including a further 30,000 exhibits

Section Nine

Constitutional Law Cases/ Abuse of Executive Powers

154. **The Crown Proceedings Act 1947 - Section 21**

Even before the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 came into force, Crown officials could be personally liable for a tort committed or authorised by them, despite the action being carried out in their official capacity. In other words, injunctions can be granted against Crown officials acting in their official capacity – as authorised by section 31(2) of the Supreme Court Act 1981, albeit only in limited circumstances. Secondly, while the Crown itself cannot be found guilty of contempt of court, a minister in his or her official capacity can.

155. **The Home Secretary failed to meet needs under UK Law (Dec 2022)**

December 2022, The High Court declared that the Home Secretary is acting unlawfully by failing to meet asylum seekers' essential living needs and protect them from destitution in the cost of living crisis. The decision came after The Rt Hon Suella Braverman (Home Secretary) failed her legal duty to provide for the essential living needs of asylum seekers. This follows evidence that she ignored advice from her officials. The legal ruling confirms that the Home Secretary is in breach of the law and is legally required to immediately increase the rate of weekly support. The case was brought by an asylum seeker

156. **High Court rules Home Secretary acted unlawfully - NB & Ors v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2021] EWHC**

The Home Secretary acted unlawfully in accommodating asylum seekers in inadequate Napier barracks. Significantly, the High Court found that the Home Secretary had unreasonably disregarded Public Health England advice that the barracks were not suitable, and had failed to implement even her own measures to try and protect residents from the risk of Covid-19. Mr Justice Linden also held that the Claimants had been falsely imprisoned and deprived of their liberty in breach of Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights

157. **High Court rules Home Office policy to be so inherently unfair, that it's unlawful.**

In a judgment handed down on 21 July 2020, the High Court found the Home Office's policy on accommodating destitute migrants was systemically unfair and unlawful. The Home Office has now confirmed that it has not sought permission to appeal the High Court's judgment in R (on the application of Humnyntskyi & Ors) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2020] EWHC 1912 (Admin).

Section Ten

The Controller for Banking and Professional Complaints Regulator – Solutions put forward by The Ethical Banking Standards Council to overcome current UK Law Enforcement and Regulatory failure

158. The Controller for Banking Structure (CFB) would have its own Fraud and Criminal Policing investigation powers to be able to bring enforcement.

- a. The Controller for Banking would have a **Whistleblower Department** which would provide Whistleblower protection. Currently, whistleblowers who put their head above the parapet have been targeted by police under harassment and stalking false claims and police and in cases Crime Commissioners have predatorially attacked Whistleblowers with threat of prison sentences.
 - i. Professional persons in the regulated financial sector have a duty to report suspicious activity under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. Yet when doing so, senior police will fabricate criminal orders to intimidate and scare whistleblowers and their families. False evidence, including hearsay, is then used against them.

159. **Supervision:** The Controller for Banking would monitor Chair-persons and Board Monitoring, selection and employment

160. **Lending Operations and Policy Department:** Oversight of products and risk of organisations. In particular, this would scrutinise a Bank's 'Three Lines of Defence' (3LOD), which have been failing to flag up banks' wrongful and criminal actions which in turn abuse consumers rights and, without adequate control, allows fraud to take place.

161. **Authorisations:** Ensuring criteria are met to retain Banking Licences and Stockmarket Listings and SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) compliance. Also oversight as to compliance of:

- b. Risk & Liquidity
- c. Bullion / Foreign Exchange
- d. Information Technology and Big Data Technology
- e. Employment Policy
- f. Digital Currency
- g. Shadow Banking

- i. Securitisation/ Rehypothecation/ Tradable Instruments/ Personal Guarantees
- ii. Special Purpose Vehicles/Entities - SPV's, SPE's and Vulture funds

162. Large Business Operational Exposures, including;

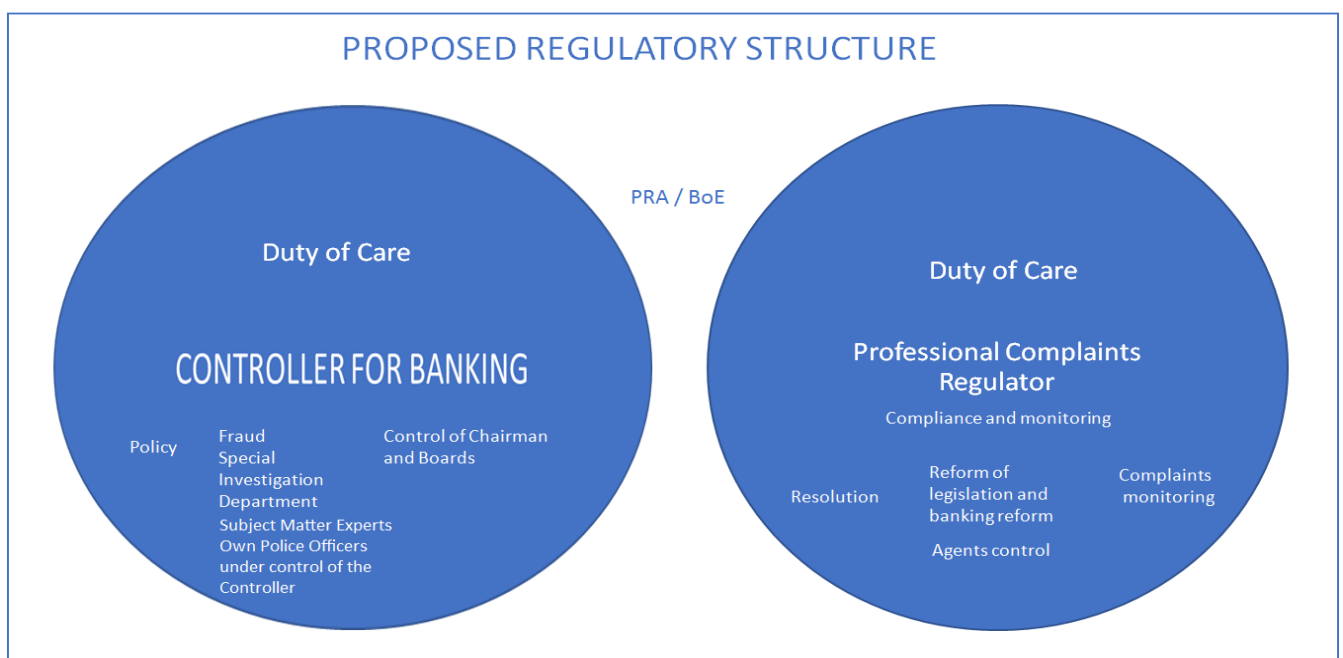
- h. PRA (Prudential Regulatory Authority)
- i. Lawyers
- j. A Bank's Fraud Department and Head Office policies, training and compliance and functions
- k. Accountants and Auditors
- l. Insolvency and Valuer and Estate Agency/ Auctioneer Partners

163. Professional Complaints Regulator Structure

- m. Registration and Licensing of all Financial Services and Banking Agents
- n. Analysis of complaints relating to all Financial Services and Banking Agents
- o. Identification of systemic risks:
 - i. People
 - ii. Systems
 - iii. Governance Products
- p. Investigation of Complaints and Systemic risks identified
- q. Agents Control Enforcement/ Prosecution Department
- r. Resolution of Complaints speedily and effectively

164. Payment of Compensation/ Restitution

165. Proposed "Controller" Regulatory Structure



Section Eleven

Those senior ‘natural’ State persons accountable initially under the spotlight for political and regulatory failure

166. **Initial Political Seniors complicit/responsible requiring investigation and assessment of the International Criminal Court (the ICC), Hague.** (This is not a complete, definitive or final list).

167. ‘Property rights’ cease to exist when people who are supposed to enforce the Law are turning a blind eye, distorting investigations or breaking the Law in particular **Misconduct in Public Office**, being malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance.

viii. Malfeasance in public office is a tort

168. Innocent consumers have become victimised and courts and law enforcement have turned into political tools to enable State cover up.

169. Those blocking justice and lawful due process and remedy include high-level State Officials, such as regulators and law enforcement agencies. Attacks by State actors on property rights manifest in many forms, such as seizure of firms and companies’ assets, individual SME business assets and often said owners’ personal property via systemic engineered collapses to tricky losses through Personal Guarantees from ‘Bait & Switch’ enticement into unlawful (legalese) contracts in breach of;

a. Consumer protection of Unfair Trading regulations 2008

and

- b. Victims forced under duress and predation into unworkable agreements in breach of the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts 1999 legislation. VOID by the fact that customers are forced to accept non negotiable T&C’s (under duress, ignorance or hijack).
- c. The Regulations provide that an unfair term is one which has not been individually negotiated and which, contrary to the requirement of good faith, causes a significant imbalance in the parties’ rights and obligations under the contract to the detriment of the consumer

170. Facilitating illegal corporate raiding, extortion, illicit fines and unlawful arrests of business people, gas lighting and coercion.
171. The struggle over property rights has moved from the streets and into the HM Court Rooms of the judiciary and in cases straight into LPA Receivers and Administrative Judicial bulk processing centres, leaving institutions mired in corruption.
172. This has led to the emergence of State-initiated threats to businesses and their property rights.
- a. Banks and large Auditors are abusing positions of trust; gaining Power of Attorney holds to abuse positions of trust, causing business collapses they then monetise for their gain and businesses loss (Fraud Act 2006).
173. Harmful individuals have gained senior roles. The High-Level Officials have created a Predatory State of lawlessness. The State is now too corrupt and too weak to protect honest business people from criminals and unscrupulous competitors. The State now is the threat!
174. The threat can be placed in three categories;
- i. Attacks by high-level state officials
 - ii. Attacks by lower-level state officials acting on behalf of paying private sector clients; and
 - iii. Attacks initiated directly by lower-level State Officials, such as harassment by bureaucrats via abuse of regulatory Statutes including pressure from law enforcement officials via abuse of the Criminal Code.
175. **Many firms will face false, engineered bankruptcy and asset-stripping through insolvency and fire sales, despite a company's sound financial health.**
- a. How many false court hearings proceed where disclosure is denied to victims. Hearsay is abused by the bank's side. And too often victims' prima facie evidence is refused by judges!
 - b. Judges who have been caught out discussing cases when (they thought) they were in private, away from others overhearing. Our victims hold such evidence.
176. Are judges bribed? Are loyal bankruptcy trustees appointed who favour the banks and leave victims penniless, with further debt.
- a. Bankruptcy Trustees who facilitate false loan to value (LTV) valuations to facilitate seizure of companies' assets.

- b. Schemes to achieve foul play include forged signatures of internal corporate documents or the creation of second set documents.
- c. A third tactic relies on civil suits filled with corrupt judges who then issue judgement and seal judgements allowing acquisition of assets as a form of compensation.

177. Public funds to the sum of £millions are being used to pervert the course of justice and subvert the **Liberties of the Subject 1354** – Due process, which forms a pillar of justice in the Bill of Rights 1688 should be protected by the serving Monarch in the ‘contractual’ Treaty to protect the Kings ‘Subjects’, as substantiated by the **Coronation Oath Act 1688**.

178. Complexity of economic crimes creates legitimate challenges for investigators and the flawed HOCR (Home Office Counting Rules) means that frauds are simply written off by the City of London before investigations even start.

- d. Yet it is no wonder when the Chair of the City of London Police Board (James Thomson) has commercial interests in Gleeson Homes, which has had £130m from UK Banks; much from Lloyds Bank.
- e. City of London Police sits over all UK Banking fraud. It is no wonder that no cases are adequately investigated.

179. Public Officials are also failing the **‘Nolan’ Principles**. The Seven Principles of Public Life outline the ethical standards those working in the public sector are expected to adhere to. They were first set out by Lord Nolan in 1995 in the first report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life and they are included in a range of codes of conduct across public life.

- f. Selflessness
- g. Integrity
- h. Objectivity
- i. Accountability
- j. Openness
- k. Honesty
- l. Leadership

180. Police are also failing the ‘Peel Principles’ to protect the public. Instead, flawed Home Office Counting Rules are assisting criminals through The City of London; Action Fraud and NFIB to fail to process crime reports and fail to take crimes to the CPS and bring prosecutions as under the Criminal Evidence and Police Act 1984. Police are not progressing ‘must’ requirements of the Director of Public Prosecutions which is harming consumer victims.

181. Those who should be put under the spotlight include (Over page);

Section Twelve

List of Persons (Culpability)

- **The King, Charles III ‘unless’ Your Majesty as Head of State** steps in and honours the rights of his subjects under the Rule of Law

.... who should be investigated as to Culpability

- **The Rt Hon. Priti Patel MP**
Former Home Secretary. Also known as The Secretary of State for the Home Department, being senior minister of the Crown in the Government of the United Kingdom. The Home Secretary leads the Home Office, and is responsible for all national security and policing. We hold evidence of her knowledge of circumstance of police failure and the crimes as covered up by many police forces, but in particular Avon & Somerset Police, Sussex Police, the MET and City of London Police
 - **Current Home Secretary The Rt Hon. Suella Braverman MP** (unless she remedies the frauds, bribery and wrongs ignored by her predecessors)
 - **Home Secretary Responsibility:** The past and current Home Secretary has ultimate powers under Statutory Instruments 2011, No. 2744 in public interest and national security to override police failure when a Police Plan fails to work.
 - Failure to intervene has resulted in 44 suicide attempts, grave financial loss to victims and abuse of Human Rights and Mental Torture contravening the Rome Statute, International Criminal Court, the Hague.
- **Robin Budenberg**
Chair of Lloyds Bank/ Chair of Crown Estates (and the Asset Protection Scheme). On 12 May 2022 was presented at the Lloyds Bank AGM evidence (Op Meadow Files showing cover up of banking fraud at Lloyds bank and other brands)
- **Lord James Roger Crompton Lupton**
Former Conservative Treasurer and Chair of Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets/Risk. A senior Political figure involved in both political and commercial finances and senior on the Lloyds Bank Board.

- **Lord Norman Blackwell**
(former Chairman of Lloyds Bank), ex Strategy Advisor to past PM John Major)
- **Michael Lockwood**
(Former IOPC Director who refused to look into the banking frauds where police failed to investigate)

182. Failure to uphold the Rule of Law has occurred in particular by ;

- The Home Secretary(s)
- Police
- HMICFRS (Established by the County and Borough Police Act 1856)
- IOPC (Formed in 2018 under ultimate control of the Home Office)
- NCA (Formed by the Crime & Courts Act 2013)
- SFO (Formed by the Criminal Justice Act 1987)
- Bank of England (Formed by the Bank of England Act 1694)
- Prudential Regulatory Authority (Formed in 2013 on closure of the FSA)
- FCA(Formed by the Financial Services Act 2000)
- FOS (Formed by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000)
- r (Set up by main banks and supported by APPG Fair Business Banking and the Banks)
- ICAEW (Formed by Royal Charter 1880)
- BBRS (**Lewis Shand Smith Chair** who set up the Quango to deceive victims seeking remedy)
- SRA (formed under the Legal Services Act 2007)
- UK Courts/ Finance and Banking sector

The Law Enforcement in the United Kingdom is under the Ultimate Control of the Home Office and Home Secretaries must be held accountable by His Majesty the King under His Royal Prerogative where His Majesty's subjects have been unjustly wronged. Justice delayed is Justice denied.

183. Also, 'natural persons' in senior state controlling positions

- **Simon Case - Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Civil Service.** Both PM David Cameron and PM Theresa May's administrations as Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Office is a department of His Majesty's Government responsible for supporting the prime minister and Cabinet. It is composed of various units that support Cabinet committees and which co-ordinate the delivery of government objectives via other departments. As of December 2021, it has over 10,200 staff. Staff working in the Prime Minister's Office are part of the Cabinet Office.

- **The Rt Hon. Oliver Dowden**
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; responsible for delivery of Government’s priorities including oversight of the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit, oversight of all Cabinet Office policy issues, constitution, national security and oversight of civil contingencies and resilience including COBR, oversight of Cabinet Office business planning.
- **The Rt Hon Chris Philip MP**
Delivery of the Government’s efficiency programme; Civil Service modernisation and reform; Cabinet Office business planning and performance, oversight of the Crown Commercial Service; commercial models; Government Commercial Function; Office of Government Property; Government Property Agency; Government Security Group; including United Kingdom Security Vetting (UKSV); Public Sector Fraud Authority; Civil Service HR; Propriety and Ethics
- **The Rt Hon. The Lord Johnson of Lainston CBE**
 - **Plus those prior who were made aware of the Banking frauds and law enforcement failure**
Being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Oversight of all Cabinet Office policy and appointments. The Cabinet Office has a primary responsibility to support the work of the Prime Minister and ensure the effective running of government. The government describes the minister for the Cabinet Office as being ‘in overall charge of and responsible for the policy and work of the department, and attends Cabinet’
- **Sir Lindsey Hoyle**
Speaker of the House of Commons who was passed the Op Meadow and related files
- **All Past Chancellors**
through to those under John Major and their close advisors and partners
- **All Past Prime Ministers** and their (when in power) their close advisors and partners
 - **John Major** **1990 – 1997** + Strategy Advisor **Lord Norman Blackwell**/ LBG Chair
 - **Tony Blair** **1997 – 2007**
 - **Gordon Brown** **2007 – 2010** + **Alistair Darling** (then Chancellor of the Exchequer)
 - **David Cameron** **2010 – 2016** + **Nick Clegg** + **George Osborne**
 - **Theresa May**
 - **Boris Johnson**
 - **Rishi Sunak**
- **Other key Politicians who could have stepped in**
 - **John Glen** Chief Secretary to the Treasury/ Minister to the City of London
 - **Sajid Javid**

- **Dr Andrew Bailey**
Former CEO FCA and Bank of England/ PRA/ Asset protection Scheme
He was asked to instigate s.167 and s.168 reports into Lloyds bank and Commercial First, yet refused to assist and protect '**Public Interest**' to authorise investigation being the correct authority to appoint one or more competent persons ('investigators') under section 167 or 168(3) or (5) to conduct an investigation on its behalf for the benefit of victims. Mr Bailey was given overwhelming evidence of alleged fraud and bribery.
- **Charles Randell - Former Chair of the FCA**
- **Nikhil Rathi - CEO of the FCA**
- **Tim Parkes**
Former Chairman of the FCA's Regulatory Decisions Committee Now an FCA employee.
Previously, Tim Parkes was a partner of **Herbert Smith Freehills** one of (Lloyds Banks largest litigators) and was head of commercial litigation along with Sir William Blair specialised in domestic and international banking and finance law. Tim Parkes and.
- **Sir William James Lynton Blair** (formerly) of 3VB Chambers, (older brother of past PM Tony Blair), who chairs their **Enforcement Decision Making Committee**, are described as having been jointly responsible for the decision to take no further action over the collapse of HBOs in late August. Sir William Blair became a Queen's Counsel in 1994, appearing and advising in many domestic and international disputes and matters particularly in the financial field. He became a member of London's Financial Markets Law Committee in 2008. He is the Chair of the Bank of England's Enforcement Decision Making Committee (EDMC) and in 2018 was appointed to the International Commercial Expert Committee of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China and a visiting professor of the LSE.
- **Simon Duckworth – (Former) City of London Police Policy Chair**
Particularly engaged with the City of London Corporation's Police Authority, playing a leading role in its work since 2002. He was regarded as a leading figure within police governance nationally, and he chaired the Economic Crime Board of the City of London Police, overseeing its national responsibility as the lead Force for Economic Crime. Also an architect of the NCA. Investment funds and Barings and wife Caroline Duckworth who was senior "Common Purpose"
- **James Thomson – City of London Police Policy Chair**
Chairman of the City of London Police Authority Board and is Chairman of its Economic Crime Committee which has oversight for the work of the City of London Police as National Lead Force for Fraud. Former PwC Chartered Accountant and former investment banker.

- **Dame Lynne Owens Order of Bath**
Former Head of the NCA
- **Lisa Osofsky**
SFO (Director of the UK's Serious Fraud Office)
- **Rt Hon Dorothy Bain KC**
Lord Advocate, also known as His Majesty's Advocate, the senior Scottish Law Officer, responsible for representing Scottish Legal Proceedings, complex law. Head of Criminal Investigations and prosecutions. Principle Advisor to Scottish Government. Representing "Public Interest" in a range of statutory and common law contexts. With experience in the Court of Appeal, Court of Session, United Kingdom Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights.

184. Given *respectfully and firstly to HM King Charles III seeking relief*, remedy and restitution for all victims of banking fraud.

185. In failure of Your Majesty to act to remedy wrongs and put in place safeguards to prevent future harm from the financial, legal, ministerial, audit and law enforcement Authorities' controlled by 'natural persons' by the State.

c. **Then files will be submitted in 61 days after the date on this 'Petition' to the International Criminal Court in the Hague for request of the ICC to intervene**

d. and copies passed to 'The European Court of Human Rights', also known as the 'Strasbourg Court', which is an international court of the Council of Europe which interprets the European Convention on Human Rights

186. This petition (to be known as Project Hague) is supported over the page by;

Section Thirteen

187. **Supporters' and Victims' requesting intervention of Your Majesty King Charles III**

- Banking Professor Nigel Harper FCIBS, MBA, Chartered Banker, FCIB, ACIB (Ethical Banking Standards Council Members x 20 support this petition)
- Mr Anthony Stansfeld (former Police Crime Commissioner of Thames Valley Police who held the Lead Portfolio on Fraud in England and Wales until 2021)
- Mr Robert Neil W Mitchell (Chairman & CEO Banks Claims Group Limited)
- Mr John Glare (Group Admin for Clydesdale and Yorkshire bank Victims)
- Mr Ian Taplin (Lloyds Bank Whistleblower)
- Mr Steve Middleton (Banking Swaps Expert)
- Mr XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Mr David McNeil
- Mr Chester Hudson
- Mr Gary Bashford & Mrs Heidi Bashford
- Mr Bob & Mrs Rose Jackson
- Mr Jim Phillips
- Mr Justin Rhea
- Ms Laura Nina
- Mr Trevor Young
- Mr Tony Stewart
- Ms Samantha Kerr
- Mr Kenneth Thomson
- Ms Alexandra Gallagher
- Ms Abby Gallagher
- Mr Edward Biggam
- Mr Curtis Leonard
- Mr William Easton
- Mr Christopher Easton
- Mr Derrick Emms
- Mr Oskar Emms
- Mr Lee Miller
- Mr Jake Burrell
- Mr Mark Wyschna
- Mrs Julia Langmaid
- Christine Soltvedt
- Kevin Soltvedt
- Stephen Whitaker

Case One: Mr Trevor Mealham
Ms Tracey Alford + Children
Mr Richard Poppleton
Mr Stephen Milton
Mr Harvey Ellingham
Mr Stuart Lasky
Mr Anil Naidu

Case Two: Mr Bryan Henderson

Case Three: Mrs Jan Wookey

Case Four: Ms Biba Wooles

Case Five: Mrs Elizabeth Watson
Mr Craig Watson

Case Six: Mr Martin Woolls

Case Seven: Mr Kashif Shabir

Case Eight: Mr Alun Richards

Case Nine: Mr Mike McGrath
Mrs Jane McGrath

Case Ten: Ms Anna Britton

Case Eleven: Mr Christopher Gates

Case Twelve: Mr Nigel Morgan

Case Thirteen: Mrs Jane King
Mr Terry King (Deceased)

Case Fourteen: Mr Graham Stewart

Case Fifteen: Mrs Frances Wood

Case Sixteen: Mr Paul Pascoe

Case Seventeen: Ms Juliette Mottram and children

Case Eighteen: Mr Jeff Lampert

Case Nineteen: Mr Maurice Andrews

Case Twenty: Mrs Carolyn Shires

Case Twenty One: Mr Keith Elliot

Case Twenty Two: Mr Jeff Taylor

Case Twenty Three: Mr David Eckley
Mrs Sylvie Eckley

Case Twenty Four: Mr Steve Finch
Mrs Joan Finch

Case Twenty Five: Mr David Botherston

Case Twenty Six: Mr Robert Temperley

Case Twenty Seven: Mr Harold Tillman
Mrs Stephanie Tillman

Case Twenty Eight: (non disclosure agreement) farmer

Case Twenty Nine: Mr Roger Giles

Case Thirty: Mr JB Withington
NE Withington

Case Thirty One: Mr Matt Savage
Mrs Christine Savage

Case Thirty Two: Ms Marina Carew

Case Thirty Three: Mr Michael Fields
Ms Lisa Dack

Case Thirty Four: Mrs Zoe Glavin

Case Thirty Five: Mrs Seema Ashraf

Case Thirty Six: Mr Peter Way

Case Thirty Seven:	Mrs Julie Anne Davey
Case Thirty Eight:	Mr Leslie Kevern (Dec'd) Mrs Anne Kevern
Case Thirty Nine:	Mrs Julie Wensak
Case Forty:	Mr Derek Cullen
Case Forty One:	Mr Harold Geoffrey Bean
Case Forty Two:	Mr John Phillips
Case Forty Three:	Mrs Angela Mary Frances Holt Mr Kevin Holt
Case Forty Four:	Mr Peter Hammett Mrs Susan Hammett
Case Forty Five:	Mr Michael Mills
Case Forty Six:	Mr Stuart John Swinnerton Mrs Morag Swinnerton
Case Forty Seven:	Ms Rosemary Hamilton-McGinty
Case Forty Eight:	Ms Miranda Piercy
Case Forty Nine:	Mr David Laity Mrs Helen Laity
Case Fifty:	Mr William May Mrs Frances May
Case Fifty One:	Mr & Mrs Paul French
Case Fifty Two:	Mr Gordon Neave Mrs Maureen Neave
Case Fifty Three:	Mr John Hoath
Case Fifty Four:	Ms Jane King (2 - Different to above Jane King)
Case Fifty Five:	Mr & Mrs Antonio Giannattasio
Case Fifty Six:	Mr Tony Hales Mrs Vikki Hales
Case Fifty Seven:	Mr Rob Jones Mr John Bridge
Case Fifty Eight:	Mr Miles Pengelly
Case Fifty Nine:	Mr Stephen Bilcough (Project Bob)
Case Sixty:	Mr Steven Greenfield Mr Kenneth Greenfield
Case Sixty One:	Mrs Jane Farmer
Case Sixty Two:	Mr Brian McCaul Mrs McCaul
Case Sixty Three:	Mr Denis Taylor
Case Sixty Four:	Mr Brian Ellett
Case Sixty Five:	Mr XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Case Sixty Six:	Ms Lisel Purser
Case Sixty Seven:	Mr Silas Lees
Case Sixty Eight:	Mr George Jones Mrs Megan Elizabeth Jones Mr John Lloyd Lenis Jones Mrs Gwenno Mair Robinson
Case Sixty Nine:	Mr Justin Riggs
Case Seventy:	Mrs XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Case Seventy One:	Mrs Mary Rees-Williams
Case Seventy Two:	Mrs Sally Anne Parfitt /Mr Jack Parfitt (Deceased)
Case Seventy Three:	Ms XXXXXX (under civil NDA)

Case Seventy Four	Mrs XXXXX and Mrs XXXXXX (under civil litigation)
Case Seventy Five	Mr Peter King
	Mr Jonathan King
Case Seventy Six	Mrs Tracy (nee Kevern) Johns
	Mr Stephen Johns
	Mrs Amanda (nee Kevern) Bryant and family
Case Seventy Seven	Mr Richard Beard
	Mrs Lynn Beard
Case Seventy Eight	Mr John Loveday
Case Seventy Nine	Mr Robert Morris
	Mrs A.J. Morris
Case Eighty	Mr Thomas
	Mrs Frances Benson
Case Eighty One	Mr Y – (Redacted Whistleblower)
Case Eighty Two	Mr Mark Mathias
	Mr Matthew Mathias
Case Eighty Three	Mrs Margaret Lewis and Mr Ian Lewis (Dec'd)
Case Eighty Four	Mr Richard Dingle
	Mrs Michele Dingle
Case Eighty Five	Mr Christopher Goalen (Dec'd)
Case Eighty Six	Redacted Name (under Civil NDA)
Case Eighty Seven	Mr Michael James Perry
	Mrs Aliah Perry
Case(s) Eighty Eight	Various Settled Cases in Public Domain
	i) Mr Noel Edmonds
	ii) Ms Joanne Dove
	iii) Mr Gary Wells
	iv) Mr Paul & Nicholette Turner
Case Eighty Nine	Mrs Joan Keeley
Case Ninety	Mr S L (Non Disclosed)
Case Ninety One	Mr Kash Mahmood
Case Ninety Two	Mr Michael Cassidy
Case Ninety Three	Mr Jon Hammersley
Case Ninety Four	Mrs Debra Wigglesworth
	Mr Stephen Brook
Case Ninety Five	Eastbourne Hotel (under litigation)
Case Ninety Six	Ms Pat Monroe

Section Fourteen

188. **Additional Cases to follow in Op Meadow - Part D**

Mr David Fabb
Mr & Mrs Geoffrey Yeandle
Mr Rob Kibbler
Mr David Northrop
Mrs Rosie Copeland
Mr Robert White
Mr Tobe Leigh
Mr Jonathan Hubbard
Mr Andrew Hamilton-McGinty
Mr Mathew Hamilton-McGinty
Mr Richard Dixon
Ms Michelle Young
Mrs Neelu Berry (**Aunt of Prime Minister Rishi Sunak MP**)
Mr Jonathan Broomhead
Mr David & Mrs Jackie Baron
Mr Clive May
Mrs Andrea & Mr Any Willows
Mr Dave William Taylor (Rooster)
Mrs Debbie Giglio
Mr Phillip Bush
Mr Robert Chase
Mr Anthony Moulineux
Mr John Guidi and Mrs Ingrid Guidi
Mr David Farndon
Mr Gurch Samra

189. **We are now aware of nearly *900 Cases, being mainly Lloyds Banking Group/ Bank of Scotland, HBoS, Clydesdale Bank, NAB, Yorkshire Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), Natwest and others**

Section Fifteen

Additional Cases to follow in Op Meadow - Part E, F, G, H

190. **These files will represent approximately 140+ cases**, (known as the Nab Customer Support Group) whereby SMEs whose businesses have been crippled by the mis-selling of long term fixed rate loans with embedded swaps via Tailored Business Loans issued by Clydesdale and Yorkshire Banks.

191. Many of the businesses have closed down but many are struggling to survive, burdened by unmanageable interest rates, unable to break from the fixed rate due to extortionate breakage penalties of up to 40% of the loan, arising from the bank's alleged signing of Interest Rate Swap Agreements with third parties.

192. Example cases can be provided to demonstrate modus operandi

Further RBS/Natwest Cases equates to near 900 Combined UK Cases. This is a systemic meltdown of the Constitution that stems back 30 plus years

Section Sixteen

Service of Documents

193. Communications should be sent to:

Grove House, 56 Romney Road, Ashford, Kent TN24 0RR
email: info@projecthague.co.uk

This document was updated 30 January 2023. Minor amendments and addition of reference to **Council Tax Funding: Terrorism Act 2000 / International Criminal Court Act 2001** (page 23)